The New-York Times.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Monday: HEAVY RAINS AND DANGEROUS WINDS.

Exercises celebrating the anniversary of the birthday of Theobald Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance, were held yesterday at St. Paul's Cathedral.—Page 8.

Four men asleep in a tailor's shop located on the top floor of a five-story house awoke to find themselves surrounded by flames. They had a narrow escape from death.—Page 8.

The first meeting this season of the People's Choral Union was held yesterday afternoon in the big hall of the Cooper Union.—Page 8.

Harry St. John, son of ex-Gov. St. John of Kansas, died Saturday in Oklahoma. He was under indictment for murder of his wife.—Page 1.

The police declare that the "Rev." James Jameson, who is under arrest charged with theft and with defrauding the New Netherland Hotel, is an old-time swindler.—Page 8.

The fringe of the gale that has been moving in this direction for several days reached here yesterday and did damage along the coast. Sailing craft did not venture to leave the port. The storm is central 700 miles off shore. Whether it will move further this way or not puzzles the Weather Bureau.

Senator Stewart of Nevada leaves this city for his home. Before his departure he conceded the East to the sound-money candidates.—Page 1.

The wheat harvest of the world shows a decrease this year of 185,485,542 bushels, as compared with that of last year.—Page 1.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was stricken with apoplexy while attending church at Hawarden, and died in the rectory yesterday. His death has caused great sorrow throughout England.—Page 1.

Brooklyn Prohibition League agents reported at an indignation meeting yesterday that the Raines law has failed to limit Sunday selling in that city, and gave a list of saloons that did not use sandwiches.—Page 8.

A lull in the German excitement over the situation in Turkey. The agitators are waiting to see what develops after the departure of the Czar from France.—Page 5.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached a sermon on the polite idiocy of young men, in Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday.—Page 5.

The authorities dealt yesterday with a boy three years old who was drunk, two boys caught in burglary, and another hopeful who confessed to highway robbery.—Page 5.

The outlook for the election of gold Democratic Congressmen has improved through the withdrawal of Republican candidates.—Page 2.

John R. Procter, President of the Civil Service Commission, shows by quotations from The Congressional Record and other sources that the Democratic Party has repeatedly upheld the gold standard and pronounced bimetallism impracticable.—Page 2.

The United States Supreme Court will open to-day the term for 1896-7.—Page 2.

Charles E. Leonard, the father of Lillian Russell, died in Detroit, Mich., Saturday, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis which afflicted him Aug. 25.—Page 1.

Senator Blackburn is very ill at his home, in Versailles, Ky., suffering from throat and lung trouble, which has followed a cold, contracted here last week, when he spoke at Tammany Hall. His physicians say he will probably be able to make no more speeches during this campaign.—Page 2.

WILL ADVERTISE SERVICES.

A Chicago Church to Go into the Billposting Business.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 11.—St. Paul's Universalist Church is going to advertise its services on the big bulletin boards of Chicago, just as any other Chicago enterprise might do.

Acting on the principle that new occasions teach new duties, Dr. Canfield, pastor of the church, proposes to invade fields of work and adopt methods that will be a startling innovation in church ways. St. Paul's Universalist Church probably possesses the richest congregation of any church in Chicago. The church has been called the "Church of the Millionaires." Dr. Canfield wants to alter that. He wants to attract the people—the masses, not the classes—and this plan of advertising and popularizing the church is but the beginning of a plan of campaign that has for its object the widening of the scope of the work of the church.

The contract for painting the big signs has been let, and, so far as the church's "paper" is concerned, that is already in the hands of the bill posters.

MESSAGE FROM THE OCEAN.

A Bottle Which Seems to Indicate Another Shipwreck.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Oct. 11.—Information of what may have been another ocean tragedy was obtained here yesterday when James C. McClave picked up on the south shore a bottle containing the following message, hastily scribbled on the fly leaf of a book:

"Sept. 16.

"We are off Nantucket 20 miles, and are about to sink. Please notify my wife, Mrs. Mary Frazer of Gloucester.

"JOHN C. FRAZER.

"We will never more reach shore alive. Good-bye."

The gale has increased steadily for the past twenty-four hours, and is blowing a hurricane to-night. A three-master is anchored in the Sound near Great Point, and is in a dangerous position.

DEATH OF MICHAEL DELANY.

Kept a Store in Washington Webster and Calhoun Frequented.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 11.—Michael Delany, seventy-seven years old, is dead here after a brief illness. In the forties Delany owned a pharmacy in Washington City, and his place became the headquarters to some extent of such men as Webster, Calhoun, and Clay.

In 1859 he was commissioned by the Interior Department to go to Utah and bring back the surviving children of the Mountain Meadow massacre. Later he was made confidential clerk to Gen. Allen, Commissary General of the United States Army.

Subsequently Delany served in the Indian Department, his last service being rendered at Fort McGinnis and Fort Benton in 1858.

DEATH OF HARRY ST. JOHN.

Son of ex-Gov. St. John—Was Under Indictment for Murder.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Oct. 11.—Harry St. John, son of ex-Gov. St. John of Kansas, died here yesterday afternoon of the grip.

At the time of his death St. John was under indictment for the murder of his wife.

ENGLAND'S PRIMATE DEAD

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY DIES IN A CHURCH.

A Guest of Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden, He Attends Divine Service and Is Stricken with Apoplexy During the "Confession"—The Congregation Dismissed to the Notes of the Dead March—Great Sorrow in England.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan; the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Edward White Benson, D. D., and Privy Councilor, died suddenly to-day while attending divine service in the church at Hawarden.

The Archbishop was the guest of Mr. Gladstone, through whom he was appointed to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, and, in company with the Gladstone family, went to the Hawarden church this morning. After the service had commenced a commotion was noticed in the Gladstone pew, and immediately thereafter church attendants were seen removing the Archbishop, who, it was supposed, was suffering from a fit.

He was taken to the rectory and medical assistance was hastily summoned. The doctors worked over him in vain, and at 11:45 o'clock he died. The physicians state that death was caused by apoplexy. Archbishop Benson was sixty-seven years of age.

The Archbishop's Death.

The Archbishop and his wife arrived at Hawarden Castle, Mr. Gladstone's residence, last evening. They had just come from the north of Ireland, where they had been visiting, and intended to make a short stay at Hawarden. The Archbishop appeared to be enjoying the best of health. He attended communion at the Hawarden Church at 8 o'clock this morning and then returned to the castle, where he partook of breakfast with Mr. Gladstone and his family. Later he walked through the park to attend the morning service.

The "confession" was proceeding when he fell forward. It was at first thought that he had a fit, and that he would soon recover. The church attendants removed the Archbishop as quickly as possible, one of their number in the meantime summoning physicians.

The Rev. Stephen Gladstone, the rector of the church, continued the service until he received a message from the rectory that the Archbishop was dead. He then closed the service with the prayer for the dead from the burial service. As the congregation were leaving the church the organist played a dead march, and a muffled peal was rung on the bells. The body is now lying in the rectory.

Mr. Gladstone was not present at the church, the weather being severe and causing him to remain at home. He was greatly distressed when informed of the death of the Archbishop. They had been close friends for a long time.

Tributes to the Primate.

The death was announced in many of the Episcopal and other churches in London and the provinces at the evening services, and much regret was expressed everywhere. Archbishop Benson was esteemed by all sects for his moderation and broad-mindedness.

The death of the Archbishop was announced at St. Paul's, London, at the afternoon service. The sad news quickly spread, and this evening there was a great assemblage at the cathedral. The preacher highly eulogized the dead Archbishop for his services to the Established Church, for his personal uprightness of character and lovable disposition. After the service the organist played the "Dead March," the congregation standing as the solemn strains filled the edifice. The great bell of the cathedral was tolled in memory of the dead.

Dean Farrar paid an impressive tribute to the deceased Archbishop in Canterbury Cathedral. He said, among other things, that of Archbishop Benson's more than ninety predecessors, none was endowed with more graceful learning, more charming geniality, or holier or truer wisdom.

THE CAREER OF DR. BENSON.

Archbishop of Canterbury Highest Office in the English Church.

The Most Rev. Edward White Benson, D. D., Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, was born near Birmingham, England, in 1829. His father, Edward White Benson, was for some years manager of large white-lead works at Birmingham Heath, and the son attended the grammar school of King Edward VI., Birmingham, where he was in the class of Dr. Prince Lee, afterward Bishop of Manchester. From this school he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was successively a scholar and a Fellow. He was graduated B. A. in 1852, when he was Senior Chancellor's Medalist, a Senior Optime, and first in the Classical Tripos.

In 1853 he took holy orders, and from 1873 to 1877 was examining chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln. For some years he was an assistant master at Rugby, and was Headmaster at Wellington College from its opening, in 1858, to 1872, when he was appointed a canon residentiary and chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral. He was also select preacher of the University of Cambridge from 1864 to 1879, and select preacher at Oxford in 1875 and 1876.

In December, 1876, he was nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield, to the newly created Bishopric of Truro, which was taken out of the Diocese of Exeter, and consisted of the County of Cornwall, the Isles of Scilly, and five parishes of Devonshire, constituting the old Archdeaconry of Cornwall. In his new charge Dr. Benson proved himself an indefatigable worker and an able organizer, and introduced into Cornwall a number of able, zealous, and learned young clergy. He endeared himself greatly to the people, even the large body of Nonconformists thoroughly appreciating his honor, kindness, and zeal for the good of the community at large. Under his guidance a great change occurred in Church life in Cornwall. Scores of churches were restored and many new ones built. In this line his greatest work was the building of Truro Cathedral, of which the outward shell alone cost over £100,000.

Appointed by Mr. Gladstone.

In December, 1882, Dr. Benson was appointed by the Crown, on Mr. Gladstone's recommendation, to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, in succession to Dr. Tait.

The late Archbishop married, in 1859, Mary, daughter of the late Rev. William Sidgwick of Skipton, Yorkshire. He was the author of a number of works, among them "Work, Friendship, Worship," being three sermons preached before the University of Cambridge in 1871; "Boy-Life: Its Trials, Its Strength, Its Fullness, Sundays in Wellington College, 1859-72," Lond., 8vo., 1874; "Singleheart," 1877; "The Cathedral: Its Necessary Place in the Life and Work of the Church," 1879; "The Seven Gifts," 1885; "Christ and His Times," 1889; "Living Theology," 1891, and "Fishers of Men," 1893.

The late Archbishop of Canterbury was the ninety-third occupant of the historical see. Ever since there was a Bishop at Canterbury—that is, since the conversion of the English, in the sixth century—he has been the greatest ecclesiastical personage in the British Isles. The position is the highest to which any Englishman can aspire. Its occupant take precedence of all spiritual and temporal peers. He is Primate of All England, Metropolitan of the Province of Canterbury, Diocesan of the See of Canterbury, President of the Southern Convocation, with veto power; a member of the House of Lords, and also of the Privy Council. He has the right to crown the King or Queen, grant special marriage licenses, good in all England; appoint notaries public, and grant degrees in theology and law, known as the Lambeth degrees. He has appellate jurisdiction over all Bishops in his province, appoints the Judges of the Court of Arches, is ex-officio Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England, and has the right to appoint one of the salaried Commissioners.

Power of the Archbishop.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is the direct patron of nearly two hundred livings, and his province embraces twenty-three Bishoprics, of which London is the most important. His income is £15,000 a year. Of late years Bishops and Archbishops in England have lost something of the ancient dignity and social consideration they formerly enjoyed. The Archbishop of Canterbury is still a great personage, but in a new way, for if he is a man of ability and force he may make much of his place by using it as a platform from which to address the nation. His position gives him easy access to the Crown and the Ministry, and to all who can influence the destinies of the nation, and enables him to impress his views upon them.

The position which the Archbishop holds as a member of the House of Lords and the representative there of the whole Established Church, makes statesmanship one of his most important qualifications. Many of the incumbents of the see have been the leading statesmen of their times. Down to the Reformation they possessed immense power, and were sometimes a match for the Kings. Dunstan, Lanfranc, Anselm, Thomas à Becket, Langton, and Warham were the foremost figures in England in their day.

Canterbury Cathedral was begun toward the close of the sixth century, and none of the main portion is of later date than 1184. The cathedral is beautiful both inside and out, the windows being exceedingly rich in coloring. In it are many monuments, among others those to the memory of Henry IV. and the Black Prince. Before its high altar occurred, on Dec. 29, 1170, the celebrated murder of Thomas à Becket. The cathedral is full of links connecting it with the past, and a curious silence and gloom hang over the city which gives it an unusually sacred air.

CARDINAL SATOLLI'S SUNDAY.

He Says Mass and Sees the Dress Parade at West Point.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 11.—His Eminence Cardinal Satolli has had a very delightful day. At 8 o'clock this morning he said mass at the Church of the Sacred Heart, and at 11:30 o'clock crossed over to the country residence of Hamilton Fish, where luncheon was served. He returned to West Point at 4 o'clock and witnessed dress parade by the battalion of cadets from the piazza at Col. Ernst's quarters, after which he was entertained at Capt. Bellinger's quarters, and then shown through the cadets' mess and barracks.

To-night the Cardinal took dinner at the parish rectory with the Rev. Father O'Keeffe. There were also present several prominent army officers. At 8 o'clock to-morrow morning Mgr. Satolli will again say mass in Father O'Keeffe's church, and then go to West Point to witness the cavalry drill in the Riding Academy. At 4:46 P. M. the Cardinal will take the Central limited express at Garrisons for New-York.

SEEKING HIS LOST SON.

Mr. Powers Thinks He Has Been Murdered by Spaniards.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—S. D. Powers, father of the missing Cuban relief agent, came to Chicago yesterday to start afresh the search for his son. His wife is said to be dying of grief over the supposed ill fate of her son. Her condition will hasten Mr. Powers's return to his home, in Owensborough, Ky., and he will probably leave the city to-morrow, leaving with the police orders to take any steps necessary to the unearthing of the secret of his son's disappearance.

Mr. Powers has given close attention to the details of the case, and has considered that his son has been foully dealt with in some manner by Spaniards of the lower class, ignorant men of quick passions, who might easily have become enraged at the public way in which young Powers started his scheme for the help of the needy Cubans. Mr. Powers has a reasonably convincing answer for every other theory advanced.

MANY PERSONS INJURED.

A Crush in Kansas City That Might Have Resulted Fatally.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 11.—The last night of the carnival week barely escaped being the cause of several deaths. As it was, several persons were injured.

Fifty thousand people tried to squeeze into two blocks of space on Grand Avenue, in the centre of the city, to witness a mimic play at fire arranged by the Fire Department. The crush of people finally became terrific, and two solid walls of humanity found itself wedged in by buildings on either side and pushed on against each other by crowds in the rear.

Attempts of the police, headed by Chief Irwin, to clear the street only increased the terror. Women fainted by the score and were trampled on, children were held in the air to prevent their being killed, and men fought each other in their desperation. The wildest confusion prevailed for half an hour and only subsided when an extra detachment of police fairly beat back the crowds at the different openings of the street and made a breathing space.

CUT BY THE GALE'S EDGE

CENTRE OF THE TEMPEST IS 700 MILES AT SEA.

But the Fringe That Whirled Around This Neighborhood Blew at a Forty-Mile Rate, Kept Vessels from Entering or Leaving Port, Tore Down Piers, Flooded Staten Island Wharves, and Spread Alarm Far up and down the Coast.

Fifteen hundred miles in diameter, and central off the Virginia coast, well out to sea, the predicted storm gave evidence yesterday of its increasing influence hereabout.

Whistling through trees, playing paeans on the telegraph wires, and singing through window crevice and fireplace, its approach was heralded. Low-lying clouds made cheerless the day, and there was an atmospheric appearance in the morning that suggested the possibility of snow. The mercury recorded the temperature then at 43°, but as the day wore on, it went up, recording 52°. The wind went up, too, for, from a gait of thirty miles an hour in the morning, it quickened its pace to forty miles later.

That was in the city, and the usual quiet of Sunday was disturbed by the boisterous squeaking of swinging signs, the flapping of awnings, and the slamming of shutters and other unfixed objects. If this was unpleasant to the ears, the eyes and nose and mouth were equally offended by the dust with which the wind loaded itself.

In the trans-Harlem and Harlem sections this was more of a sandy than dirty character and apparently came from the heights of the north side, but it was wafted through the thoroughfares in such quantities that it fell in drifted winrows, to be picked up again and worked into vestibules and the interstices of windows and other nooks and crannies.

Moving Slowly This Way.

There were sufficient indications that the storm was following its schedule route, but its full force was not felt here.

Though great in force and mighty in proportions, the storm centre was traveling its way but slowly. Off the North Carolina coast Saturday it had moved up only to Virginia in twenty-four hours, and kept so far off—nearly 700 miles—that its edge extended only a few miles inland. Indeed, its exact diameter is only estimated approximately by the Wather Bureau officials. They term it a West Indian hurricane, as it was born somewhere down in the Gulf.

Craft in harbor remained in harbor, and craft at sea kept well off the coast, and what may have taken place on the ocean will not be known for a few days. The coasting steamships Tallahassee and Goldsboro, for Charleston and Philadelphia, respectively, started to go out in the morning, but when they encountered the unobstructed force of the northeaster blowing forty-two miles an hour at Sandy Hook they discreetly anchored in the lower bay. Three times the usual number of schooners from Eastern ports came past City Island during the day, preferring the inside Sound course, with a chance to tow, to a trial with the elements outside.

High Surf on Staten Island.

The wind blew down the bay with such force that it piled up a high tide with a big surf at Staten Island. It washed over the docks and caused a number of washouts. A fleet of fishing smacks and pilot boats weighed anchor and under double-reefed canvas worked over to Gravesend Bay, which was better protected.

The barometric pressure measured 30.13 inches at 8 o'clock last night, and was still falling. It was therefore expected that before the storm spent itself this coast should get more of the blast.

The suggestion of snow in the atmosphere in the early day gave place later to the more natural and previous rain threat. About 6 o'clock rain began to come down in fine, cold drops. The drops grew larger very quickly, and the wind helped them to beat through clothing and to make moving about out of door as disagreeable as wind and rain know how to.

The New-England coast caught the northeaster with the greatest severity. It blew fifty-two miles an hour at Nantucket, and sixty-eight at Block Island. The Maine coast escaped with only twenty miles. The greater force at Block Island was accounted for by the high area of pressure north of it.

With the exception of one or two wires in New-Jersey, the Western Union Telegraph Company reported that its lines had not suffered.

Along the Jersey Coast.

The Jersey coast felt the effects of the storm more than any other immediate locality. Blowing from the northeast, the wind had kept the tides high since Saturday morning, and when the sun went down last night and the wind, instead of decreasing, continued to blow with increased force, the dwellers along the shore began to wait anxiously for the incoming tide.

Thanks to the warning given by the Weather Bureau, most of the boat owners had made preparations for the craft to weather the blow. Most of the pleasure craft at the seaside resorts were taken to places of safety, and the fishermen made their craft as secure as possible. Cables and moorings were examined and strengthened yesterday.

Down at Cape May the wind blew hard all Saturday and yesterday. The wind attained hurricane force last night, and the water was forced into the meadows about the city and on to the railroad tracks. All trains arriving and departing were delayed by the storm.

From the country districts came reports of trees and telegraph poles broken down, but nothing serious. At South Cape May the waves were eating into the beach, and appeared at nightfall to be making changes in the outline of the coast. Considerable money has been spent in improving this beach.

Through the southern part of the State it began to rain in the morning, and continued almost steadily all day. The rain was very heavy at Egg Harbor City. At no time did the wind blow at a lower rate than forty miles an hour, and at times it was blowing fifty. The streets were filled with water all day, and trees were blown down. There were a couple of washouts along the railroads leading to Egg Harbor, and trains were behind time.

Atlantic City Piers Damaged.

The most serious damage reported along the coast was at Atlantic City, where the iron pier and other piers were damaged. The wind drove the water into the meadows and flooded them so that traffic was almost entirely suspended during the greater part of the day. The wharf at Inlet was slightly damaged. Many small boats in the inlet were sunk.

A piece of wreckage struck the iron pier and broke a number of the piles and wrecked about 100 feet of the pier. On either side of the damaged portion the pier appears to be in good condition.

One of the steel piles of the new board walk was fractured by wreckage hitting it, but the walk does not appear to have been injured. The wooden piers suffered, and many piles will have to be replaced.

Asbury Park and Long Branch did not suffer much from the storm up to last night. Since Long Branch's continuous bulkhead was completed the beach front has been comparatively safe. Great waves all day yesterday dashed themselves upon the bulkheads with terrible force, and the scud went flying on the wind a block or more into the town. The bulkheads withstood the strain. An examination last night failed to show more than a couple of loosened spiles.

The bulkhead on the beach at Asbury Park, however, showed signs of weakness in several places, and it was feared that the morning tide would do considerable damage. The Western Union wires along that part of the coast were crippled in spots, and men started out to clear them.

Crowds gathered during the day at Long Branch and Asbury Park to watch the surf. The breakers at times were so high as they rushed shoreward that it seemed as though they would pour into the towns. Old residents declared they had never seen a much wilder sea. The wind attained a velocity of fifty miles an hour last night at Long Branch.

Trains Delayed.

Two trains on the New-York and Long Branch Railroad were slightly delayed as a result of the storm. The train leaving Point Pleasant for New-York at 5 o'clock was brought to a stop near Spring Lake by a telegraph pole which had fallen across the track. The train hands had to remove it before the train could proceed.

The train leaving Long Branch at the same hour for Philadelphia was brought to a stop not far from Spring Lake by the wreck of an icehouse which had blown down and had fallen on the south-bound track. The train was delayed while arrangements were made to switch it to the north-bound track, on which it was run around the wreck.

Boats from the city made bad weather of it in the lower bay and failed to return last night. Return checks by rail were issued to the passengers.

The Sandy Hook boats did not have a hard time, but the few passengers they carried did not enjoy the trip much. These boats make their last trips of the season to-day.

At Sandy Hook the gale howled. Late last night the instrument for measuring the velocity of the wind registered forty-five miles an hour, but at times the blasts reached a hurricane force and the instrument sung with the velocity with which the arms revolved. The surf was heavy and increasing constantly in force and height.

Several coastwise steamers which sailed on Saturday returned during the day, and, passing Sandy Hook, anchored in the Horseshoe, to ride out the storm. No damage was reported during the day or last night.

From Sandy Hook to Cape May the life-saving patrols were on the alert. Word was sent along the coast during the day to have a careful outlook last night.

WRECKED ON DELAWARE COAST.

Three of the Crew of the Schooner Luther A. Roby Drowned.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 11.—The schooner Luther A. Roby, from Cheverie, N. S., consigned to Souder & Co., Philadelphia, with plaster, came ashore at daybreak this morning in the heavy northeast gale, below the point of Cape Henlopen, and almost immediately went to pieces. Three of the crew were lost and five saved. The drowned are: Harry Milby, steward, of Middletown, Mass.; Thomas Sines, seaman, of Boston, and a Norwegian sailor.

The saved are: William H. Maloney, Captain, of Boston; George W. Hopkins, mate, of Camden, Me.; Edgar Lewis, seaman, of Brickhaven, Va.; Frederick Olsen, and Alexander Malan, sailors.

Since yesterday a fierce northeast gale has been blowing along the coast. The life-saving crews have been on the alert, and all last night patrolled the beach on the look out for vessels in distress. In the early dawn the schooner was seen driving toward the beach. The life-savers hastened toward the spot she was heading for, but she struck before they came opposite to her. Before the crew could get their apparatus into working order the vessel pounded to pieces in the heavy surf. The men aboard of her clung to whatever piece of wreckage they could grasp and struggled through the whirling waters to the beach. Three of them never reached it, but the other five, bruised and battered by the waves, were drawn ashore by the life-savers.

The Luther A. Roby was a three-masted centreboard boat, built at Greenport, L. I., in 1884. She was 150 feet long, 35½ feet beam, and 15 feet depth of hold. Her hailing port was East Boston, where her managing owner, John M. Brooks, lives.

CAPSIZED BY THE GALE.

The Schooner Alsatian, Bound for Boston, a Total Loss.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 11.—The schooner Alsatian of and from Bath, lumber laden, for Boston, capsized off Baker Island this afternoon, and is a total loss. According to Capt. Oliver, the Alsatian left Bath Saturday morning with a moderate wind, but with indications of an approaching storm. At 3 o'clock this morning, when twelve miles northeast by east off Thatcher's Island, the wind freshened and the sea increased so that the heavy swell shifted the deckload and opened the waterways.

The vessel soon filled and became unmanageable. Attempts were made to get into Rockport and Salem, but as the sea was breaking over the waterlogged craft and the crew was lashed to the rigging, all that could be done was to let the schooner drift before the wind and sea. She drifted near Thatcher's Island and nearly swamped, while the members of the crew were washed by the sea and rendered almost unconscious. When near by Baker's Island Reef the schooner was struck by a sea which carried off the mainmast, capsized the vessel, and threw the men overboard. The men succeeded in grabbing a piece of wreckage that came from the deckload.

Capt. George L. Young of the steamer Helen May Butler was notified, and immediately started to the vessel's assistance. Upon overtaking the wrecked sailors, Capt. Young and Steward C. B. Anderson manned a boat and put off to assist the nearly exhausted men. With great difficulty, and just as the men were sinking, they were hauled into the boat. Two of the shipwrecked men were unconscious, but soon recovered.

The Alsatian measured 69 tons, was built in Georgetown, Me., in 1882, was manned by Capt. J. R. Oliver and three men, and her cargo was consigned to W. R. Chester & Co., Boston. It is not known whether there is any insurance on either the vessel or cargo.

Snow in the West.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 11.—Weather reports to the railroads show that in some parts of the West there is snow. The Burlington's report tells of snow at several towns in the Black Hills and on the Wyoming and Montana Divisions. There is two inches of snow at Sherman, Wyo. The coldest weather on the Burlington yesterday was at Clairmont, where the thermometer registered 10° above zero.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT HARVEST.

A Great Decrease from the Figures of Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—United States Consul General Karel, at St. Petersburg, has supplied the State Department with exhaustive statistics of the world's wheat harvest of 1896. His figures, he explains, are in cases preliminary and approximate only, based, in instances, on last year's returns.

They show that in general the harvest of 1896 decreased 185,485,542 bushels, as compared with the harvest of 1895. The harvests in the United States, Canada, Argentine, Uruguay, Chile, Australia, and the East Indies show a decrease of 165,392,959 bushels. Of the European productive countries, Russia only shows a large decrease of 56,575,467 bushels. The countries of consumption harvested 37,205,123 bushels more than last year; only Spain and Portugal among them had a bad crop. France harvested nearly as much as last year, while an increase is observed only in Italy and Great Britain.

The decrease is attributed to reduction in the wheat acreage, owing to the low price of the last three years. The rye harvest shows a still greater decrease proportionately, it being estimated at 154,765,714 bushels. A decrease in oats and barley is also noticeable, but not to so great an extent. The exports of cereals from Russia during the first eight months of 1896 show a big decrease compared with the preceding year, being 192,440,651 bushels, as against 241,254,578 bushels.

LILLIAN RUSSELL'S FATHER.

Charles E. Leonard Dies of Paralysis in Detroit.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Charles E. Leonard of Chicago, father of Lillian Russell, who was stricken with paralysis on Aug. 25, while visiting relatives in Detroit, Mich., died last night at the home of his brother in that city, aged sixty-seven years.

Mr. Leonard had lived in Chicago since 1880, and during all that time he was a prominent figure in publishing circles. Mr. Leonard had seven children, five of whom survive him. Lillian Russell is the youngest but one. She passed her early years with her parents in Chicago, and then went on the stage. The other children are Mrs. Owen Westward, wife of the actor; Mrs. Edward Schultze, Mrs. F. G. Ross, and Miss Hattie J. Leonard, all of New-York City.

Mrs. Leonard was separated from her husband about eighteen years ago, and, as Cynthia Leonard, has come into prominence as an advocate of woman suffrage.

Mr. Leonard was born in Buffalo. He first entered newspaper work at Detroit. In 1854, the year of his marriage, he moved to Clinton, Iowa, and founded The Clinton Herald. This paper he conducted until the close of the war, when he moved to Chicago and formed the partnership of Horton & Leonard, printers and publishers. The store of Horton & Leonard was burned out by the Chicago fire, and soon after the firm dissolved. He then founded the firm of Knight & Leonard, also printers, which continued until very recently.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are threatening weather, heavy rains, and dangerous northeasterly winds.

The tropical storm is moving very slowly to the northward, and continues central off the North Carolina coast. It increased greatly in energy yesterday on the New-England coast, and winds of hurricane velocity were reported last night from the Virginia coast northward to Southern New-England, attended by rain.

The barometer has fallen rapidly in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States and slowly in the Ohio Valley and at Rocky Mountain stations, and risen in the extreme Northwest and near Lake Superior. It continues highest northeast of New-England; it is low north of Montana, and a trough of low pressure covers the Central Mississippi Valley, where it is decidedly colder.

The temperature has remained stationary on the Atlantic coast, and it is warmer from the Dakotas southward to Texas.

Showers are reported from the Central Mississippi Valley and Tennessee. The weather was generally clear last night in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and in the lake region and Northwest.

Threatening weather and rain is indicated for New-England, New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, with dangerous northeasterly winds. Showers, followed by clearing weather, is indicated for the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys and generally fair weather for the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	44	45	47
6 A. M.	43	44	46
9 A. M.	50	47	49
12 M.	56	50	52
4 P. M.	57	51	53
6 P. M.	57	51	54
9 P. M.	58	47	48
12 P. M.	58	46	48

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	49⅝
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date 1895	50
Corresponding date for last twenty years	58

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 3, Column 3.

Montreal train via Adirondack Mountains leaves Grand Central Station daily at 6:00 P. M. Get dinner on the dining car.—Adv.

STEWART STARTS WEST

CONCEDES THE EAST SOLID FOR "THE ENEMY."

Discoursed Yesterday to an Assemblage in the Corridor of the Hoffman House—Declared Hill to be "Playing In with the Millionaires"—Westerners, He Says, Will Not Have Another Chance to Vote if McKinley is Elected.

Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada took his farewell of the East last night after conceding this part of the country to "the enemy." The Senator held forth to a crowd in the corridor of the Hoffman nearly all of yesterday afternoon. He did not—as strange as it may seem—once mention the "crime of 1873." His discourse was devoted to the present time, except that he indulged in predictions as to what would be the result of McKinley's election.

"We would have carried New-York," said the "Silver King," "had it not been for the treachery of Hill. In fact, you cannot tell whom to trust in New-York. Hill sees that he is gone politically, and he is now trying to play in with the millionaires so that he may secure large retainers after he leaves the Senate and becomes an ordinary corporation lawyer. Yet, despite Hill's treachery, he seems able to run the organization. Think of Danforth visiting him at Albany! Such things have a very bad effect in other parts of the country.

"However, we can get on without New-York, for Bryan will sweep everything in the West. The people out there know that they must make good use of the ballot, for if they do not it will be the last time they will have a chance to vote. If McKinley is elected the gold standard will be fastened upon the country for many, many years to come. The power of patronage is so great that with McKinley in the White House some of the Senators now for silver would be won over and we might as well give up.

"A Force bill will certainly be passed, and this will become a government by military power. The principal issue, and the one which overshadows all others, is whether we wish to continue the present form of government or place ourselves under military rule.

"I am going to stump all the way to Nevada, and I intend to present this issue to the people."

DANFORTH HAS A DOUBLE.

Ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio Frequently Mistaken for Him.

"Danforth is not straight," said one Popocrat to another yesterday when they met at the Hoffman House.

"Oh, yes, he is really in favor of Bryan's election," said the other.

"Don't you believe it," retorted the first. "I met him in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and he told me that he believed that McKinley would be elected, and also that New-York, in his opinion, was certain to go Republican."

"Well, I should never have believed it. I have just been reading Danforth's statement to the newspapers, in which he says that Bryan has a walk-over and that he will carry New-York."

"There goes Danforth, now," said the first speaker.

"Why, that is not Danforth; that is ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio."

"Well, well. I took him for Danforth. He is the man I was talking to."

The resemblance between the ex-Governor and Danforth is very striking. Mr. Danforth is very fond of telling of some amusing experiences he has had in being taken for Ohio's former Chief Executive. The other day a man accosted Danforth and told him that he ought to be in Ohio on the stump for Bryan.

"But," pleaded Danforth, "I have all I can do in New-York."

"You belong in Ohio and not in New-York, Jim," was the reply. When the last word was uttered, Danforth appreciated the situation and explained.

MR. BRYAN MEETS HIS WIFE.

Goes to Church in the Morning—Receives Callers After Dinner.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 11.—Mr. Bryan was up bright and early this morning to meet Mrs. Bryan on her arrival here from Lincoln, and at 11 o'clock they went to the Central Presbyterian Church.

Most of the afternoon Mr. Bryan received callers, including Senator Wilson of Washington, who bolted the St. Louis nominations and platform; Senator Tillman of South Carolina, who was passing through St. Paul; Ignatius Donnelly, and Representative Charles A. Towne, who abandoned the Republican Party and declared for Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Towne has a hot fight in the Duluth Congressional District, and Mr. Bryan is going up there Tuesday to help him. A general outline of Mr. Bryan's programme for the remainder of the campaign has been made out. It is as follows, subject to change:

Minneapolis to Duluth, Tuesday, Oct. 13; Wisconsin and the Northern Michigan Peninsula, Oct. 14, speaking at Marquette in the evening; Marquette to Grand Rapids, Oct. 15; Grand Rapids to Lansing, Oct. 16; Grand Rapids to Detroit, Oct. 17; Detroit, Oct. 18 and 19; through Ohio Oct. 19 and 20; through Indiana, Oct. 21 and 22; Illinois, from Oct. 23 to Oct. 30, going as far South as Cairo, and spending Oct. 28, 29, and 30 in Chicago; leave Chicago 10:30 P. M. Oct. 30 for Council Bluffs, Iowa, and speak there the afternoon or night of Oct. 31; Omaha, Nov. 1; end the campaign somewhere in Nebraska, probably at Kearney, Nov. 2; Lincoln, election day.

BRYAN'S CHANCES IN MARYLAND.

Doubtful, Says Baughman of Senator Gorman's Staff.

Victor L. Baughman of Maryland, one of Senator Gorman's chief lieutenants, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He takes a very gloomy view of the prospects of Bryan in Maryland.

"We have new registration laws," he said, "and the registration is very large, so that it is difficult to make any calculations. Anyway, I regard the State as very doubtful."

There are several other Maryland Popocrats here, and they say that if there is any chance of carrying the State for Bryan, Senator Gorman would not be spending his time in New-York, where there is no earth-

ly chance. Gorman's presence here is puzzling every one here as well as his friends at home. It is said on very good authority that Senator Hill is very angry at Gorman's intrusion.

There was always a great jealousy between the two men. Hill never liked Gorman, and his dislike has grown ever since he discovered that Gorman exercises more influence over Senator Murphy than he (Hill) does. The records of the Senate show that Gorman and Murphy have always voted the same way. This has been very galling to Hill, and that, it is said, explained his support of the Administration. It was just after Gorman attacked President Cleveland, in a speech in the Senate, that Hill became a stanch supporter of the policies of the Administration.

Now it is said that Gorman has come here for the purpose of weakening Hill's influence with the State machine. In this he has the sympathy of the junior Senator.

Knowing there is no chance of carrying Maryland or New-York, Gorman can afford to gratify himself in "getting even with Hill," without doing the Bryan cause any injury. Then, by any chance Bryan should carry the West and be elected, Gorman would claim that his presence in New-York had kept the Republicans busy watching him, and that they in consequence neglected the West.

A gentleman who knows Gorman well said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that, regardless of the result of the election, Gorman would never again be a power in Maryland, and that he would become a citizen of New-York when his term as Senator expired.

Senator Murphy has persuaded Gorman that he could become the leader of his party in this State. To accomplish that, of course, Senator Hill will have to be deposed, and in that undertaking Gorman is already enlisted.

THE THIRD TICKET IN ILLINOIS.

National Democrats to Fight Their Official Ballot Rights.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—A committee of Democrats, consisting of Chairman Ewing of the National Democratic State Committee, Chairman Williamson of the Executive Committee, ex-Judge Thomas A. Moran, and ex-Judge Adams A. Goodrich, will go to Springfield to-morrow morning to enter an appearance before the Board of Review in behalf of the Democratic candidates, whose nominating petitions have been protested by Secretary Nelson of the State Committee. Mr. Moran and Mr. Goodrich will act as attorneys for the State Committee and candidates.

"While it is believed around State and National headquarters at the Palmer House," said a member of the committee, "that Secretary of State Hinrichsen, who is a member of the reviewing board, would like to keep the National Democratic ticket off the ballot, it is not believed he will undertake to carry out the threats which he made before the petitions were filed."

If the Board of Review should conclude to keep the ticket off the ballot, an immediate appeal will be taken to the courts and a writ of mandamus will be asked for to compel the Secretary of State to perform his duty.

ALTGELD'S TENANTS FOR McKINLEY.

They Want to be Sure of Gold with Which to Pay Their Rent.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 11.—Altgeld, who wants to be Governor again, may be for free silver, for riot, for twenty other different things, but his tenants vote as they pay rent.

They are overwhelmingly for the gold standard. A canvass of the Unity Building shows that 273 of the tenants will vote for McKinley, 87 for Bryan, 24 for Palmer, 6 are doubtful, and 12 are non-committal. The canvass shows two things. One, of interest only to real estate men, is that there are not more than 427 of voting age in the building. The other, of interest to all, that of the 407 men reached, 273 are for McKinley.

In Friday's big Republican parade was a Unity Building club, bearing a banner inscribed: "We want gold to pay our rent."

NO FUSION YET IN INDIANA.

Populists Not Willing to Accept the Democrats' Terms.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—The free-silver Democrats and Populists have not yet come to an understanding. Chairman Martin of the Democratic Committee seems determined not to accept any terms that do not involve the withdrawal of the Populist State ticket, and the Populists seem equally determined to stand out against such a sacrifice.

"Nothing has been done for about a week," said Chairman Martin to-day, "and, so far as I know, nothing further will be done to bring about a union of our parties. The Populists know my terms—the withdrawal of the State ticket—and now that they have filed a certificate of the nomination of their State candidates I presume that settles the matter.

"I am willing, however, to abide by my proposition, but will grant nothing further. The terms proposed are the only ones that will be considered."

Altgeld's New-York Visit.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Gov. Altgeld has arranged for the cancellation of his dates for speeches in this State the last three days of this week. This is because of the Governor's visit to New-York next Saturday, when he will speak in Madison Square Garden. The Governor to-day reported to Senator Jones that the silver men would come to Cook County with a majority of 40,000. As to Cook County itself, the Governor was less specific, but he said with great emphasis: "We have Cook County captured."

Senator Blackburn Very Sick.

VERSAILLES, Ky., Oct. 11.—Senator Blackburn is confined to bed very sick from throat and lung trouble, the result of a cold contracted at Tammany Hall, New-York, last week. He had high fever last night, and his physicians have forbidden him seeing anybody. Blackburn became ill Friday at Mount Vernon, where he had an appointment to speak. Doctors say he may not be able to make any more speeches before election.

No Fusion in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 11.—There will be no fusion between the Democrats and Populists in Florida. The Populists offered to withdraw their candidates for Congress and support the Democratic nominees if the Democrats would replace one of their Electors by a Populist. It seems the Democratic managers were not willing to make this arrangement.

Estimate of the World's Sugar Crop.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—A report received at the Department of State from Consul Eugene Germain, stationed at Zurich, gives the estimates of the world's sugar crop for the season 1895-6, as calculated by the Deutsche Zuckerindustrie, a paper devoted to sugar interests. The estimate places the crop at 7,069,756 tons, against 8,208,361 tons for the previous season. In this estimate the beet-sugar producing countries, excluding the United States, participated to the amount of 4,236,100 tons, as against 4,688,500 in 1894-5. The visible world's supply, excluding new crop, but including cargoes afloat, is estimated to be 1,331,306 tons, as against 1,500,413 tons last year this time.

Populists' Committee Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Senator Butler, Chairman of the People's Party National Committee, to-night issued a call for a meeting of the Executive Committee, to be held at the Sherman House in Chicago Tuesday. Chairman Butler declined to state the reason for the meeting further than to say that the location was near the great battleground, and was of easy access to the members of the Executive Committee.

ALWAYS FOR SOUND MONEY

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY NEVER IN FAVOR OF FIATISM.

Declarations of the Chicago Convention in Direct Opposition to Utterances of Jackson, Jefferson, and Benton —Distinct Approval of the Gold Standard Shown in Official Acts of These Men and Other Early Democratic Leaders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—John R. Procter of Kentucky, President of the Civil Service Commission, has been looking over The Congressional Record in order to determine the ground the Democratic Party has held in times past with reference to the gold standard. Speaking to-day of his researches, Mr. Procter said:

"My study satisfies me that the framers of the Constitution and the wise founders of our Government were united and determined that the coined value of our gold and silver money should correspond with the market value of the bullion contained. This is demonstrated by the writings of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Hamilton. The Constitution gave to Congress the power 'to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and to fix the standard of weights and measures,' not to fix the standard of value, but to regulate it as fixed by the market price of gold and silver.

"Mr. Jefferson wrote: 'Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether, to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall be connected in commerce, and take an average from them.'

Hamilton Was Mistaken.

"Hamilton, in his first message as Secretary of the Treasury, said that to make a greater difference than one-half of 1 per cent. between the coined value and the market value of the gold and silver would be unsafe. Hamilton was a bimetallist, and believed that the ratio which he proposed—15 to 1—would keep gold and silver in concurrent circulation.

"In this he was mistaken. An ounce of gold gradually became worth more than fifteen ounces of silver, and a slight undervaluation by the act of 1792, drove gold out of circulation; and in order to bring gold again into circulation, and place the country on a gold standard the Democratic Congresses of 1834 and 1837, led by the Administration of Andrew Jackson, adopted a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, notwithstanding the arguments that this ratio would drive silver out of circulation, as the commercial ratio was 15.60 to 1.

Benton on the Gold Bill.

"Mr. Benton, arguing in favor of the passage of the bill of 1834, which was called at the time the 'Administration Gold bill,' advocated gold because it was the 'safest standard of value of property,' that it had 'uniformity of value because of its superiority over all other money, which gave its possessor the choice and command over all other money because of its power over exchanges, gold being the currency which contributes most to the equalization of exchange, and keeping down the rate of exchange to the lowest and most uniform point,' and 'because it is the Constitutional currency, and the people have a right to demand it as currency as long as the Constitution of the United States is permitted to exist.'

"This bill was passed by a vote of 145 to 36 in the Houe, and by a vote of 35 to 7 in the Senate; was signed by Andrew Jackson, and because of the prosperity following this act, Benton was fondly called 'Old Bullion.'

Andrew Jackson for Gold.

"Andrew Jackson was so pleased with the result of this bill of 1834, bringing gold into circulation, that on his first trip to Tennessee, he ostentatiously paid out gold at all the stopping places along the route. Writing from Washington, Dec. 26, 1836, to the Rev. A. S. K. McCallum, President Jackson said:

"'I am obliged to you for the favorable manner in which you speak of some of my late public measures, which the pure and intrinsically valuable material of the useful and beautiful present you tender gives occasion to introduce, as you seem to think, not inaptly. The useful and ornamental purposes to which gold can be applied are the properties which give it real value and render the demand for it universal.

"'This, with other peculiarities, has made it in all ages, throughout the world, the standard of value. There is no fraud in gold. * * * It is therefore the true representative of the principles of justice and equality which should enter into everything that operates in our institutions, and should be ever insisted on by the industrious classes as the actual circulating medium, to bring continually to the test every species of currency, and to suppress the spurious paper system, resting on no solid basis, and giving birth to frauds and stock gambling.'

"'As silver had gone out of circulation after the act of 1834, and as the subsidiary coinage contained relatively as much bullion as the dollar—two halves or four quarters containing the same amount as the dollar—the subsidiary coins, as well as the dollars, went out of circulation. To restore silver for the purpose of change, R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, brought in a bill on March 9, 1852, diminishing the amount of silver in the subsidiary coins, in order to keep them in circulation. Notwithstanding Senator Hunter was a bimetallist, it is well for the bimetallists of the modern school to read his significant language, used in the report of the committee, signed by him.

Bimetallism Impracticable.

"'But if silver is not made a legal tender—and it is not made so in Great Britain, except for small sums—it can only circulate for such purposes. To make it a legal tender at such rates, rates beyond its bullion value, would debase the standard and expel the gold. Whenever the relation between the market and mint values of gold and silver shall promise a reasonable degree of stability, there can be little doubt that there should be a readjustment of the mint values of these metals. The great measure of readjusting the legal ratio between gold and silver cannot be safely attempted until some permanent relations between the market values of the two metals shall be established.'

"Mr. Dunham of Indiana, who was the Democratic Chairman of the committee reporting this Senate bill in the House, Feb. 1, 1853, explaining the meaning of the committee, said:

"'They (the committee) desire to have the standard currency to consist of gold only, and that these silver coins shall be entirely subservient to it, and that they shall be used rather as tokens than as standard currency, and they propose to maintain their credit and circulation not only by limiting the supply to the wants of the country, but by making them receivable for all public dues to the United States. We mean to make gold the standard coin, and to make these new silver coins applicable and convenient, not for large, but for small, transactions. I trust this sufficiently explains the reason for our pursuing this course.

"'Whenever the experiment of a standard of a single metal has been tried it has proved eminently successful. Indeed, it is utterly impossible that you should long at a time maintain a double standard. We have had but a single standard for the last three or four years. That has been gold. We propose to let it remain so, and to adapt silver to it, to regulate it by it.'

Mr. Skelton's Explanation.

"In the debate that followed, Mr. Skelton used the following language: 'But I anticipate a difficulty here. As long as we have two metals circulating as legal tenders for debts, the relative value of the metals in the commercial market is constantly liable to change and, no doubt will change. But, in order to meet this difficulty, a committee of the United States Senate has proposed a remedy, and that is that they will make the silver coin so light that it will be of less value, commercially, than the gold coin; and in order to prevent any injustice arising from this, they say that the silver coin shall not be made a legal tender for debts of over $5. Now it appears to me that this meets the difficulty in both cases.'

"It will thus be seen that this act was thoroughly understood, that its intention was to place the country on a single gold standard, and that it did have that result. It was passed by a Democratic Congress. The bill was passed in the Senate, which stood 37 Democrats to 34 Whigs, without division, and in the House, which stood 145 Democrats to 90 Whigs, by a very large majority. John C. Breckinridge, and other men who became prominent in Democratic councils afterward, advocated and voted for this bill.

"All will agree that the decade of the fifties was the most prosperous decade in our history to the agriculturists in all parts of the country. There was not a dollar of American silver in circulation, and hardly enough silver coinage to meet the requirements for making change. The country was on a single gold standard, and remained there until the legal-tender act of 1862. The coinage act of 1873, which has been called 'the crime of '73,' simply recognized an existing fact. The country had practically been upon a gold standard since 1834. Silver dollars had gone out of circulation. The few that had been coined had been melted up into bullion.

"The Chicago platform of 1896 declares that 'Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money,' and demands 'that all paper money shall be issued directly by the Treasury Department.' This is an entire reversal of all Democratic doctrines from the formation of the Government to the present day.

"It was decided in the Constitutional Convention by a vote of nine States, against New-Jersey and Maryland, that the power to issue paper money should not be granted to the Federal Government.

Madison and Jefferson.

"Mr. Madison in his narrative of the proceedings says:

"'Thus the pretext for a paper currency, and particularly for making the bills a legal tender, either for public or private debts, was cut off.'

"Mr. Jefferson, writing to John Taylor in 1798, said:

"'I now deny their (Congress's) power of making paper money, or anything else, a legal tender.'

"The Constitution gave to Congress the power to raise money by taxation or to borrow money, but no power to issue money. On this point Mr. Benton, who used to be good Democratic authority, said:

"Every clause in the Constitution which bears upon the subject of money—every statute of Congress which interprets the meaning of these clauses—and every historic recollection which refers to them, go hand in hand in giving to that instrument the meaning which this proposition ascribes to it. The power granted to Congress to coin money is an authority to stamp metallic money, and is not an authority for emitting slips of paper containing promises to pay money.

"'The authority granted to Congress to regulate the value of coin is an authority to regulate the value of metallic money, not paper. The prohibition upon the States upon making anything but gold and silver a legal tender is a moral proposition founded in virtue and honesty, and is just as binding on the Federal Government. The States may do all things which they are not forbidden to do; and the Federal Government can do nothing which it is not authorized to do.

"Abundant Democratic authority might be cited in addition to what I have given, showing that this plank in the Chicago platform is a violation of Democratic principles, and that no man advocating fiat money has a right to call himself a Democrat."

GOOD OUTLOOK IN ALABAMA.

Gold Democrats Likely to Elect Some Congressmen.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 11.—The gold Democrats now present a formidable front to the silver men. They have the support and indorsement of Republicans in five Congressional districts.

H. A. Wilson, Republican nominee in the Fourth District, withdrew yesterday in favor of Edward H. Dryer, gold Democrat. In the Second District the Republicans indorsed Thomas H. Clarke, the sound-money Democrat who is opposing Congressman Stallings. In the Third District the Republicans have indorsed G. L. Comer, gold Democrat, who is opposing H. D. Clayton. In the Sixth District the Republicans have withdrawn their nominee, J. R. Guin, in favor of A. S. Vandegraff, gold Democrat, who is opposing Congressman Bankhead. In the Ninth District the Republicans have withdrawn their nominee, Congressman T. H. Aldrich, in favor of Dr. A. Lawson, gold Democrat, who is opposing C. W. Underwood.

The visit to Alabama this week of Palmer and Buckner will add much vigor to the sound-money movement. The thing needful to secure several gold Democratic Congressmen is a fair count, and the character of the men in the gold movement in Alabama will tend to that end. The gold men have obtained representation at the polls, and this representation will be intelligent enough to discover and courageons enough to expose fraud. Moreover, the sentiment in favor of fair elections has become so strong that the machine will hesitate to resort to fraud.

The situation is encouraging.

SOUTH DAKOTA FOR McKINLEY.

The Republicans Have Prosecuted a Winning Campaign.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 11.—At the present time, were the vote taken, the Republicans would carry the State by from 5,000 to 8,000. This statement is based upon an accurate poll. The majority is likely to increase between now and November.

There was a great ebullition of the silver sentiment in this State in July. Following the Chicago Convention came the bolt of Senator Pettigrew and other prominent Republicans. In the Spring the Senator had swept the five counties surrounding Sioux Falls by two-thirds majority and had carried a third of the State. Had the vote been taken July 15 the State would have gone for Bryan by fully 15,000. By Aug. 1 the Republicans had begun a hard campaign. For the first time in the history of the State the sound-money argument was put forth by the newspapers. Then a poll was taken. It showed a small majority for Bryan.

Toward the middle of July this city showed a Populist majority of 500; to-day it is safe for McKinley by 300. This is shown by the second poll, just completed by the Republicans. At the present time it may be said that outside of five counties about Sioux Falls, comprising the Second Judicial Circuit, the party has gained over two years ago. Among the farmers the free-silver cry had taken the strongest hold, but among the farmers the Republicans are gaining continually. It is safe to predict, therefore, that McKinley will carry this State by from 5,000 to 10,000.

Wage Earners to Rally.

Great preparations are being made by the Wage Earners' Patriotic League for a grand rally in the interests of sound money at Cooper Union Hall, Monday evening, Oct. 19. Members of the numerous branches of the league in Greater New-York will attend in large numbers, and from all indications the cause of sound money will be presented to the wage earners in a most convincing and attractive manner. Col. J. E. Bloom will preside, and Major John Byrne will make the principal address; other speakers will be Henry Austin Adams, T. P. Tuite of the Association of Sheet Iron Workers, and others prominent in the circles of all wage earners.

Cubans for Sound Money.

S. C. Henriques, an ex-Consul to Cuba, addressed a gathering of Cuban Americans at the headquarters of the Wage Earners' Patriotic League, Eighty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, last night. He spoke to them, in Spanish, in favor of sound money. Arrangements were made to hold meetings every Tuesday night, to which Cubans will be invited.

Peace on Earth.

This is once more enjoyed by the rheumatic wise enough to counteract their progressive malady with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. No testimony is stronger than that which indicates it as a source of relief in his complaint. It is also eminently effective as a treatment for kidney trouble, dyspepsia, debility, liver complaint, and constipation. Use it with persistence for the above.

WORKERS FOR SOUND-MONEY

A STATEMENT OF THE CAMPAIGN PLANS IN THIS CITY.

John De Witt Warner Tells What the State Committee Is Doing—All Has Gone Well Thus Far—Organization of a Speakers' Bureau—The Kind of Literature Chiefly in Demand—Meeting the Challenges of the Popocrats.

The State Committee of the National Democratic Party yesterday made public a statement of the campaign plans of the organization in this State. It was in the form of an interview with John De Witt Warner, the Chairman of the Campaign Committee, who has been brought into close relations with the party workers, and in the brief time since the new party was organized has made rapid progress.

Mr. Warner summarizes the work done by the Committee of One Hundred and Fifty, which was appointed a little less than two weeks ago. The formation of this committee, the nomination of candidates in all the Congressional districts, the organization in Assembly districts, the fight for a place on the official ballot, and the preliminaries of the campaign are summarized, after which Mr. Warner discusses the plan of operations for the future. He says:

The Plan of Operations.

"All has gone well for us so far. On preliminary matters the only question we have had to meet was in the filing of a nomination certificate, which, mailed on Saturday, did not actually reach the Secretary of State's office till Monday, and was thrown out by Secretary Palmer. The Court has ordered that it be received and filed. On the question of our right to use the name 'National Democratic Party,' the Secretary of State and Judge Clement of Brooklyn have already decided in our favor, the latter giving a pro forma decision late Saturday afternoon, which can be brought before the Appellate Division sitting in Brooklyn this week, whose decision will serve as precedent for Judges throughout the State.

"As fast as our Campaign Committee is filled up for each county—indeed, largely at the same time that this is being done—we are securing lists of Indianapolis Convention Democrats from every quarter of the State, so that in at least two-thirds of the counties we have already got provisional enrollment. We are pursuing this in the remaining counties as fast as possible, not merely as a basis for a more systematic canvass which we expect soon to commence, but to use it as a means of distributing literature.

Campaign Committee Work.

"Our Campaign Committee is somewhat of an elastic body, with a more or less complete sub-organization in each Assembly district, to which have lately been sent lithographs, campaign buttons, samples of campaign material, assortment of literature, &c., with suggestions as to opening headquarters, arrangements for meetings, assignments of speakers, &c.

"Meanwhile we are organizing here a Speakers' Bureau to supply meetings throughout the State. Clubs are rapidly organizing, over 100 having already reported, though as the time before election shortens more and more frequently do we receive word that our local committees have thought it best to undertake other work than that of fitting up headquarters, for the use of which so little chance would remain by the time they were put in readiness.

"It can scarcely be said that one part of the State is more active than another, but there are a number of well-defined storm centres. Kings, New-York, Albany, Washington, Jefferson, Oneida, Cortland, Ontario, Cayuga, Steuben, Schuyler, Erie, and Monroe Counties have perhaps been among the more early and persistent, while others with which we have until lately had little communication are making even a better showing than some of the older ones. In counties like Richmond and Westchester local organization and work have been peculiarly thorough, while counties like Saratoga, Delaware, and Chenango show great promise.

Literature Sent Out.

"As to literature, we send out a schedule covering some eighty numbers, but place our main reliance on sample sets of ten varieties which experience has shown us have proved most available. The requisitions which have been coming in more and more numerously during the past week show that there is no practical limit to the demand for literature, and that what is wanted is comparatively confined to three classes: (1) Discussion of the pros and cons of free coinage at 16 to 1 in general; (2) discussion of free coinage with special reference to the wage earner, and (3) cards or dodgers that can be used for ready reference and for distribution at meetings. We have been surprised at the small extent to which we have been asked for literature especially designed for farmers, our correspondents frequently noting that what the farmers in their locality want is a general discussion of the matter.

"As to campaign material, we have, of course, made the usual arrangements for furnishing banners, flags, buttons, badges, and other campaign paraphernalia. The amount used, while large, is somewhat smaller than we had at first expected, and on inquiry we received word from county after county that we are already using more in that line that are the so-called 'Regular' Democrats; and that, therefore, unless driven by their rivalry to show them that we can keep ahead of them, our friends are satisfied with our present advantages, and are putting their money into literature instead.

Work in Public Meetings.

"As to meetings, from seven counties we have been advised that the Republicans, having made very little stir, and the Buffalo Convention Democrats having shown no signs of life whatever, our friends think best to work quietly and systematically and not to go to the expense of meetings. In these very cases, the promptness with which our friends have filled out their tickets, the exient of their requests for literature, and the satisfactory character of the lists furnished us are such signs of an effective canvass that we shall not quarrel with them. From other counties of the State, however, comes such word that the one question is 'How shall we be able to supply them with speakers?' eadh expecting the most distinguished of those who are on the stump, and generally giving such assurances of large and successful meetings as to make us feel like straining every point to oblige them.

"Our plan of campaign in this regard has been to have the earlier meetings so held as to give our voters the most prompt opportunity possible to become acquainted with our candidates. It was in pursuance of this plan that we spared no effort or expanse to hold the great Madison Square meeting, at which Palmer and Buckner were seen and listened to by thousands of our friends all over the State. The formal notification of Mr. Griffin and Mr. Hinrichs was arranged for the Cooper Union meeting, in order that their first utterances might receive the currency that only a metropolitan press could give.

"The two meetings at Brooklyn on Friday last were placed there, since the press of that city reached a larger population than that of any other centre except New-York itself. Last night both candidates spoke at a grand mass ratification meeting at Buffalo, the third centre of the State. To-morrow night they will both address a meeting at Albany, which, from its political outlook, is scarcely second to Buffalo, and the one other point of the State comparing in importance with those just mentioned, Rochester, holds its mass ratification meeting on Tuesday. For the remainder of the week, a mass meeting at Watertown is the largest one in the interior of the State arranged by this committee, and also the last at which it can make the assignment of both Mr. Griffin and Mr. Hinrichs to the same meeting, though, where this proves possible, it may occasionally be done. With to-morrow commences the general speaking campaign throughout the State, especially in the river districts of New-York and Brooklyn, for which speakers are already assigned.

Confident of the Result.

"Generally speaking, the policy of the State Committee, and therefore of this committee, has been, while inviting no unnecessary quarrels on local matters with our friends of the Buffalo organization, promptly to meet every occasion where their own conduct challenges us to a stand-up fight. We have been too busy ourselves to pay much attention to our neighbors, but we have naturally maue inquiry in every quarter as to the progress they are making. As a result of information absolutely covering the State, I feel justified in saying that their organization is nowhere strong, and is in a state of collapse in more than half the counties.

"As to the apparent show of confidence made by them during the last few days, the fact is, that the few State Committeemen who had the heart to attend their meeting, called in New-York last week, each brought his own tale of woe, but in default of the possibility of helping the situation in any other way, agreed with the rest to put up the biggest bluff possible in interviews and statements. I do not rely for report for this, but on the direct statement of some of those whose utterances were the most sanguine. To such a game of bluster, the New-York Tammany leader's rosy telegram made as proper a climax as will the election returns from this city to the disaster at the polls that he and his friends will meet throughout the State."

THE FIGHT FOR THE NAME.

A Point Developed by the Popocrats—Continuing the Contest.

The Popocratic State Committee received unofficial information at its headquarters in the Bartholdi Hotel yesterday that Secretary of State Palmer had disregarded the protest against the use of the name of the National Democratic Party on the official ballot. It was at once decided to take the matter to the courts.

At headquarters it was said that Charles A. Dolson of Hornellsville, counsel for the committee, would, as soon as official announcement was made by the Secretary of State, apply for an order to show cause why the Secretary should not decide that the certificate of nomination filed by the National Democratic Party was not a "party certificate of nomination" under Section 56, Article 8, of the election law.

Mr. Dolson said last night:

"If driven from the use of the name 'National Democratic Party' upon the official ballot, those politicians who used that title with a string attached, as contained in the resolution adopted at their so-called State Convention held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Sept. 24, will find that they are no more legally entitled to the use of the name 'Democratic Reform Party Organization' than to the name under which they are now masking, because under neither name did any political party ever cast the requisite number of votes for a candidate for Governor, which, as required by the election law, is 10,000. It may be forgotten by many persons that most of the leaders of the present bolting movement were in the last Gubernatorial election in this State training under the name of the Empire State Democracy."

At the headquarters of the National Democratic Party it was said last night that the representatives of that organization were prepared to act at once in the courts in a fight to maintain the decision rendered by the Secretary of State.

THE COLORADO REPUBLICANS.

Will Fight to Have Their Electors Placed on the Official Ballot.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 11.—The case of the McKinley Electors, who were thrown out by the Secretary of State refusing to enter their names upon the official ballot, comes up in the Supreme Court Monday morning. If the Secretary is upheld, an independent election will be held, and the case will be thrown into the United States Courts upon the plea that the McKinley Republican Convention was regularly organized, and that the barring out of their Electors would deprive regular Republicans of their right to ballot.

They hold that in declaring their intention to vote for the nominee of the St. Louis Convention they are but ratifying the action of that convention, while the Silver Republicans, as they style themselves, are bolters. The McKinley Republicans claim they will cast 65,000 votes, and will insist upon their privilege to cast their votes for whom they please for President, and State Chairman J. L. Hodges will carry their case through every court necessary to establish their right as guaranteed by law.

Dartmouth for McKinley.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The Journal will to-morrow print a political canvass of Dartmouth College, which is remarkable for the practical unanimity of the student body for honest money. Of 445 students, 371 expressed a preference for McKinley and Hobart, against 75 for all other candidates. Bryan and Sewall have only 27 supporters, Palmer and Buckner 31, Bryan and Watson 9, Levering 3, and ten of the students are Democrats, who, owing to dissatisfaction with the platform of the party, will refrain from voting. Every member of the Faculty is for McKinley and Hobart.

MR. GRIFFIN IN BUFFALO.

Predicts McKinley's Victory and Asks for a Big Palmer Vote.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Daniel G. Griffin and Frederic W. Hinrichs arrived in Buffalo on the Empire State Express yesterday afternoon and were met at the station and escorted to the Iroquois Hotel by a committee of the National Democratic Party. At the Music Hall meeting last night the audience was composed mostly of voters. Ex-Mayor Charles F. Bishop presided.

Mr. Griffin gave assurance to his audience that there was not the slightest doubt of the defeat of Mr. Bryan on Nov. 3, and that in New-York State especially an enormous majority would be rolled up for the cause of sound money.

He said that the true Democrats of New-York State were anxious that a big vote should be polled for the candidates of the Indianapolis Convention, and urged that all Democrats should vote for Palmer and Buckner. If the vote were big enough, it would save the party from disgrace and preserve its future usefulness.

Mr. Hinrichs devoted himself entirely to the argument advanced by Mr. Bryan in his recent speeches. He repudiated all of Mr. Bryan's reasoning on the financial question and offered arguments to show that the appreciation of silver under the régime of Mr. Bryan, as proposed by him, would result in dire disaster to the country.

Manufacturing Concerns Resume.

ANDERSON, Ind., Oct. 11.—The American plate glass plant at Alexandria, now the largest in the world, since it was rebuilt and extended this Summer, will resume Monday. Five hundred hands will be employed to begin with. The American Wire Nail Company of Anderson will put on its full force of 800 men Monday.

COWPERTHWAIT'S

RELIABLE CARPETS. Newest and choicest patterns and colorings. LONG CREDIT. 104 WEST 14TH STREET.

Carpet Cleansing.

STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS.

The Thos. J. Stewart Co.,

1,554 B'WAY, N. Y.; 1,238 Bedford Av., B'klyn; Erie & 5th St., Jersey City. Telephone connect'ns.

SUPREME COURT OPENING.

Term for 1896-7 to Begin To-day—No Arguments Till Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Supreme Court of the United States will meet to-morrow and open the term for 1896-7. All of the Justices have returned to the city, and are expected to be present at the opening session, although Judge Field's health is such as to make it probable he will not be able to join his associates on the bench regularly. The several Justices visited their respective circuits last Summer, and sat with the Circuit Judges in the disposition of cases, except Mr. Justice Harlan, who remained in Washington throughout the entire vacation, save for short trips to nearby resorts.

The court to-morrow will transact no business, save to receive motions for admission to the bar. When these shall have been disposed of the court will adjourn, and, accompanied by the Clerk and Marshal, will call at the White House and pay their respects to President Cleveland. This ceremony, which is a part of the proceedings of the opening day of the term from time immemorial, was omitted in the years 1894 and 1895, because of the absence of the President from the city.

On the succeeding days of the week the calendar will be called, but it is not expected any argument will be heard until next week, when the causes that have been advanced for hearing will come up. There are fifty-four of these already assigned for place, and the list doubtless will be increased upon motions to be made in the coming week. Among the cases are the following of importance:

The United States vs. the Bell Telephone Company. A suit to amend the Berliner patent.

Ten cases from Ohio and four from Indiana, involving express and telegraph company tax laws.

Four cases from South Carolina, growing out of the State dispensary law.

The United States vs. the Oregon and California Railroad Company and the United States vs. the Union Pacific, the Winona and St. Peter and the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Companies, all involving land grants, which the Government is seeking to recover.

There also are several murder cases.

The court has under advisement, having carried them over from last term, twenty-eight cases in which decisions may be looked for early in the term. Prominent among these is the case presented for determining the constitutionality of the Wright irrigation law of California, which has been sustained by the State Supreme Court and declared invalid by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of California. The validity of millions of dollars of bonds issued by the Irrigation District Commissioners depends upon the decision in this case. Other cases are the Nebraska maximum freight rate controversy between the Railroad Commissioners of that State and three of the leading railroad companies; the Laclede Gaslight Company, litigation from St. Louis, and the Santa Fé (New-Mexico) land case, involving the title to the ground on which the city stands.

AN OHIO DEFAULTER CAUGHT.

He Was Drinking Himself to Death in British Columbia.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 11.—The local police have arrested G. W. Legg, defaulting Treasurer of Waverly, Pike County, Ohio, who is a defaulter for over $10,000, and for whose arrest a reward is offered by Pike County.

Legg arrived here on Sept. 17 and registered at a hotel under the name of J. J. Manning, Cincinnati, Ohio. He was well dressed, had on a gold watch and chain and a diamond pin, and apparently had plenty of money. After a few days he left, but returned Oct. 2, registering under the same name. On his second visit it was noticed that he was drinking heavily, and as he appeared to be sick a doctor was called in. The physician said he was suffering from an affection of the liver, caused by heavy drinking, and prescribed for him. Legg then disappeared. The hotel keeper notified the police, and they located him two days later. He said he had been out to Hastings, a suburban resort near here, and when found he was without watch, chain, or money.

He was verging on delirium tremens, and confessed to the police his real name and his crime. Information has been sent to the Ohio authorities, and meanwhile he is being held.

CONSULTATION CHESS GAME.

Pillsbury and Maroczy Play Against Winawer and Tarrasch.

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 11.—This was the second bye-day at the Hungarian chess tournament, but as there were no adjourned games to be finished, all the masters paid a second visit to the National Exposition.

An impromptu consultation game was arranged this evening between Pillsbury and Maroczy, playing white, and Winawer and Tarrasch playing black.

The game was opened on a Queen's Gambit declined. It proved to be an extremely spirited contest, which lasted for 49 moves. The black allies surrendered to Pillsbury and Maroczy.

Play in the sixth round of the tournament will be resumed to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, with the following pairing: Maroczy vs. Albin; Popiel vs. Tarrasch; Noa vs. Winawer; Marco vs. Pillsbury; Janowski vs. Charousek; Tschigorin vs. Walbrodt; the bye falling to Schlechter.

Both Winawer and Pillsbury are likely to win their games; but the Janowski-Charousek and Tschigorin-Walbrodt games are doubtful, and in any event the result of the round will put the leaders wider apart than they are now.

All Kite Altitudes Broken.

BAYONNE, N. J., Oct. 11.—The observers at Blue Hill Observatory have sent to William A. Eddy definite details of their great kite ascension of the 8th inst., when records were made with their meteorograph at a height of 9,385 feet above sea level. More than three miles of piano wire were paid out, the ascension beginning at 9:15 A. M. and ending at 9:05 P. M. The pull on the wire was from twenty to fifty pounds at the start, and ranged from fifty to ninety-five pounds at the highest point, after which it slowly decreased. The instrument entered and passed through the clouds, as shown by the record of very dry air above the clouds. The temperature fell from 46° at the Hill to 20° at an altitude of 8,750 feet. The meteorograph record, in ink on a revolving cylinder run by clockwork, was the best yet obtained. The lifting force consisted of seven Eddy and two Hargrave kites from 6 feet to 9 feet in diameter, and the ascension was managed by Clayton, Fergusson, and Sewatland, of the observatory. The instrument was more than a mile high during three hours. This breaks all kite altitude records.

Cardinal Gibbons's New Book.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—For several years Cardinal Gibbons has been engaged upon a book, to be called "The Ambassador of Christ." He has written upon it regularly in this city, notwithstanding his many official duties, and even when he was away. More than ordinary interest has been manifested in the coming of this work, which is fast approaching completion. It discusses topics of vital interest to the clergy, the student, the scholar, and the layman.

Assemblyman McClellan Dead.

CHATHAM, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Assemblyman Hugh W. McClellan died at his home here this afternoon of heart disease, aged seventy-six years. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Nineteenth District. Mr. McClellan was a lawyer.

LOSING FAITH IN TAMMANY

It Does Not Keep Its Promise to the Central Labor Union.

All is not harmony between the Central Labor Union, that got one of its delegates, Jacob E. Bausch, nominated by Tammany Hall for Coroner, and Tammany Hall itself. Whether the leaders of Tammany have decided that the Central Labor Union does not control the votes of the members of the unions affiliated with it, or thinks that that body has already got more than it is worth, the Tammany men have failed to give the union five Assemblymen on its ticket, as they had promised.

Contrary to the expectation of Tammany Hall that the Central Labor Union would indorse its entire ticket in return for the loaves and fishes promised, the union simply indorsed the nomination of Bausch, and although some of the delegates were in favor of the indorsement of the entire ticket, the body itself would not undertake such action. Delegate McDermott of the Plasterers had warned his fellow-delegates that if they did so the constituent unions might take offense and withdraw their delegates from a trades union body that went body and soul to one party or the other.

The Workingmen's State Assembly, in which the Central Labor Union is represented, has denounced Judge Titus, the Democratic nominee for the Court of Appeals, and John P. Madden, who is on the Democratic list of Presidential Electors, as being both inimical to labor, and these denunciations were indorsed by the Central Labor Union.

Yesterday a circular of the Workingmen's State Assembly was sent to the Central Labor Union, but it was not read in open meeting, although copies were distributed among the delegates. It classifies a number of Assemblymen under five heads—the roll of honor, special mention, favorable mention, lukewarm, and blacklist. In the four last classes are both Republicans and Democrats, and union workmen are requested to support or boycott the candidates as directed by the Workingmen's State Assembly.

Tammany Hall has failed to give the Central Labor Union the five Assemblymen which it promised, and the Union yesterday made as little reference to Tammany as possible. The delegates confined themselves to reporting what had been

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

The following sales of realty at auction are scheduled to be held to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 141 Norfolk Street, west side, 175 feet north of Rivington Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement and stores. Due on judgment, $3,856; prior mortgage, $30,000.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Elliot Williams, referee, 334 Second Avenue, east side, 76.10 2-3 feet north of Nineteenth Street, 15.1 1-3 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

176—Graves vs. Ship W. F. Babcock. 178—McAllister vs. Hoadley. 109—Carter vs. Steamship Alfred Dumois. 129—Yoring vs. Cargo of Bricks. 135—Matter of Hezel Kirk, &c. 154—Meyers vs. Tug Vigilant.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess until Oct. 13, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated motions.—1—Robinson vs. Robinson. 2—Platt vs. B. F. Hoard & Co. 3—Matter of J. Bien & Co. 4—Mechanics' National Bank vs. Strauss. 5—Matter of Scarpelli. 6—Costello vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 7—Stewart vs. Lyons. 8—Ayers vs. Moller. 9—Watkins vs. Kerwin. 10—Holt Brothers vs. Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Society. 11—Egan vs. Kieferdorfer. 12—Miller vs. Silverman. 13—Clark vs. O'Neill. 14—Brennan vs. same. 15—Levy vs. Schreyer. 16—People ex rel. Siegel vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 17—Harris vs. Wadsworth. 18—Rosenfeld vs. Philip. 19—Tucker vs. E. L. Goodsell & Co. 20—Greenstone vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 21—Hartman vs. same. 22—Bryan vs. Moriarty. 23—Hall vs. Sixth Avenue Railroad Company. 24—O'Connell vs. Union Railway Company. 25—Vidal vs. Reilly. 26—Matter of Delany Heater & Rheostat Company. 27—Matter of Hay Foundry and Iron Works Company. 28—Continental Trust Company vs. Frankel. 29—Binton vs. Williams. 30—Stiller vs. Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn. 31—People ex rel. J. Bien & Co. vs. Mergens. 32—Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Clark. 33—Turner vs. Eames. 34—Frochlich vs. Union Railway Company. 35—Matter of Geohegan. 36—Sheehan vs. Carvalho. 37—Matter of Greco. 38—Davidow vs. Auerbach. 39—Milbank vs. New-York Fur Cutting Company. 40—Gardner vs. Devin. 41—Winter vs. Gardner. 42—Wilson vs. Winterson. 43—Lednitzky vs. American Manufacturing Company. 44—Elsfeld vs. Cornfied. 45—Hamilton vs. Hankey. 46—Sklarsky vs. Weaver. 47—Matter of Lord. 48—Matter of Naegie Avenue. 49—Matter of Runk. 50—Milliken vs. Bradley. 51—Matter of Rose Valley Woolen Company. 52—Corn Exchange Bank vs. Bossio. 53—Matter of Gaggett. 54—Milliken vs. Magnolia Metal Company. 55—Van Nest Land Improvement Company vs. New-York and Westchester Water Company. 56—Johnston vs. Miller. 57—Matter of Gilman. 58—Matter of Holy Trinity Church of Harlem. 59—Smith vs. Raven. 60—O'Reilly vs. Dale. 61—Winant vs. Hunter. 62—Department of Buildings vs. Sheehan. 63—Matter of Chisolm. 64—Morrison vs. Harris. 65—Braker vs. Osborn. 66—Dixon vs. Dixon. 67—Meineke vs. Meineke. 68—Matter of Warren. 69—Matter of Springsteed. 70—Matter of Smith. 71—Leland vs. Leland. 72—Spitz vs. Hartwell vs. Harris. 73—Kohn vs. Schwartz. 74—Matter of Spence Brothers. 75—Holland vs. Amerman. 76—Palmer vs. Ward. 77—Banks vs. Sandford. 78—Becker vs. Levering. 79—Colman vs. Doernbecher Furniture Company. 80—Burnham vs. Boyd. 81—Stokes vs. Pitt. 82—Marx vs. Graham. 83—Vandyck vs. Porter. 84—Godward vs. Gleason. 85—Loewe vs. Kuhnle. 86—Smith vs. Pennington. 87—Roche vs. Friendly. 88—Muehlfeld vs. Armstrong. 89—Schumacher vs. Vance. 90—Coddington vs. Bond. 91—Lawson vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 92—Bunker vs. Schwab. 93—Burnham vs. Taylor. 94—Meleney vs. Lewin. 95—Connolly vs. Lane. 96—People, &c., vs. Brown. 97—People, &c., vs. McCann.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.—1—Taylor vs. Taylor. 2—Young vs. The Mayor, &c. 3—People, &c., vs. Schell. 4—Matter of School Site, (Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets.)

Demurrers.—243—Smith vs. United Traction and Electric Company. 244—Burton vs. Linn. 245—Auerbach vs. Allen. 249—Department of Buildings vs. Dick. 253—Collins vs. Williams. 254—Same vs. Brandt. 265—Hussey vs. New-York Staats-Zeitung. 266—Lewis vs. Kessler.

Preferred Causes.—3278—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Barker. 3410—Cochrane vs. King. 3530—Godward vs. Gleason. 3518—Adolphi vs. Adolphi. 3414—Taylor vs. Taylor. 3481—Marshall vs. McNeill. 3468—Egan vs. Health Department. 3478—Pagans vs. same. 2554—Valentine vs. De Padova and vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Special Term, Part IV, Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

8014—West End Co-operative Association vs. Schramm. 3806—Raymond vs. Carruci. 3387—McClenhan vs. Connor. 3315—Strauss vs. Quinn. 878—Schierloh vs. Schierloh. 3042—Smith vs. Central Trust Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3332.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Elevated Railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People.

1—William Jones.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—8089—Campbell vs. Shaw. 8757 Benjamin vs. Gutman. 6365—Gerety vs. National Ice Company. 9127—Bretto vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 8488—Steinberg vs. Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum. 8656—The Mayor, &c., vs. Epstein. 9045—MacKnight Flintic Stone Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 7145—Powell vs. The Mayor, &c. 8916—Tierney vs. Tilney. 8961—Dickson vs. same. 9185—Rogowski vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company. 5519—Van Arken vs. The Mayor, &c. 9472—Steves vs. Leavens. 4110—Burke vs. The Mayor, &c. 9131—Lynch vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 8058—Young vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

8477—Goldsmith vs. Holland Trust Company. 2880—Weller vs. Abel. 1140—Black vs. McAleenan. 1314—Graw vs. William Wicke Company. 2696—Orr vs. Union Railway Company. 6739—Weber vs. Jones. 9845—Allen vs. Trust Company. 1541—Semerad vs. Kehr. 2450—Parrish vs. The Mayor, &c. 3153—McLoughlin vs. Judson. Inquest.—1286—Weston vs. Damon Manufacturing Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3761.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial, Term, Part VII., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

2770—Ward vs. Boyd. 2883—Kelly vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2554—Hunt vs. Ottinger. 3162—French vs. Lawrence. 3180—Bates vs. Harding. 3256—Cunningham vs. Callahan. 3273—Van Rensellaer vs. Kelly. 3307—Badger vs. Greenwald. 3377—Hay vs. Cole. 3456—Rochford vs. Rochford.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Sedgwick, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Joseph W. Harper, Isabella Nicholas, Katharina Rill, Erie N. Eckerson, Charles Schloesser, Josepha Mott, Johanna Gamlin, and Mary Stripp. At 2 P. M.: Charles Johnson, Mary L. S. Munson, Mary Farrell.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1202—John Moriarty. 1105—Daniel Doyle. 1214—John Thomas. 1220—James Cahill.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Opens at 11 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1198—Kristine Ihmainni. 1199—Christine Ehmainni.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part. I.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2,037—Lieberman vs. Tamsen. 122—St. Clair vs. Linchtaler. 412—Harris vs. Nasanowitz. 3,171½—Halpern vs. Callander. 473—Bresian vs. Stone. 585—Paul Wiedman Brewing Company vs. Aiken. 478—Costello vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 489—Suter vs. Henssler. 300—Weltman vs. Posenecker. 583—Bach vs. Lazard. 471—Becker vs. Ehrhardt. 2,273—Miller vs. Rinaldo. 481—Gordon vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 834—Earle vs. Brown. 835—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Perlstein. 836—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Roth. 837—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Davis. 838—Ralli vs. Bingham. 839—Ralli vs. Fiers. 840—Ralli vs. Beecher. 841—Same vs. same. 842—Ralli vs. Johnson. 843—Ralli vs. Hammerschlag. 844—Ralli vs. Lowe. 845—Ralli vs. same. 846—Ralli vs. Smith. 847—Ralli vs. Dan Tallmadge Sons. 848—Ralli vs. Montgomery. 849—Ralli vs. Kenyon. 850—Ralli vs. Meyers. 851—Ralli vs. Nicoll.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

659—Minuth vs. Mertens. 292—Levy vs. Schweitzer. 395—Manhattan Electric Light Company vs. Singer. 502—Rosenberg vs. Love. 2,561—Guitermann vs. Arnold. 2,564—Guitermann vs. McLoughlin. 2,562—Guitermann vs. Carpenter. 2,563—Guitermann vs. Garland. 187—National Bank of Corey, Penn., vs. Werner. 1,589—Dun vs. Wehle. 545—Moler vs. Katzman. 546—Morowitz vs. Katzman. 547—Same vs. same. 571—Fielding vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 608—McCullough vs. Phoenix Consolidated Gold Mining Company. 611—Fischer vs. Vetter. 548—Tolda vs. Herzog. 593—Patterson vs. Newlin. 49—Callagan vs. Crawford. 599—Whitlock vs. McGlincey. 602—Hughes vs. Menbach. 605—Bradley vs. Casino Company. 613—Evans vs. Drake Opera House Company. 615—Hammer vs. Claus. 621—The Hills Brothers Company vs. Silberstein. 622—Loew vs. Spiro. 623—Loew vs. Keenon. 625—Petel vs. Megraw. 631—Silverman vs. Sobel. 634—Smith vs. American. Reduction Company. 639—Brady vs. Burke. 640—McConnel vs. Bonnell. 644—Wolfheim vs. Michaels. 645—Maxim vs. Pneumatic Torpedo Construction Company. 650—Aitken vs. Granstrom. 651—Thomas Wylie Litho Company vs. Morris. 654—Cullen vs. Hopkins. 657—Reid vs. Dutton. 658—Pople vs. Secor. 662—Decker vs. Decker. 663—Williams vs. Cosland. 664—Shell vs. McAlpin. 666—Hance vs. Faulkner. 668—Briggs vs. Kite. 669—Berg vs. Schram. 670—Sherman vs. Newwitter. 673—Tolk vs. Burke. 693—McDonald vs. Roth. 694—Liepschitz vs. Penschowsky. 695—Tannenholz vs. Rutenberg. 696—Schulz vs. Baird. 697—Fixman vs. Neuberger. 698—Hoffman House vs. Hall. 699—Stein vs. Seeligman. 700—O'Meara vs. Catholic Summer School, &c. 701—Brown vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 702—Connel vs. Peacock. 703—Raphael vs. Ally. 704—Byron vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 705—McElfatrick vs. Jacobs. 706—Patterson vs. Ashton. 707—Kane vs. Donohue. 708—Pomeroy vs. Leavitt. 709—Bergen vs. Levir. 710—Spauol vs. Freedman. 711—Rogan vs. Schmitt. 712—Gleason vs. Babcock. 713—Browning vs. Browning. 714—Weeks vs. Bultman. 715—Williams vs. Fleming. 716—Baehr vs. Stein. 717—Campbell Sash and Door Moulding Manufacturing Company vs. Bruchle. 718—Bruechle vs. The Fibrone Manufacturing Company. 719—Schlesinger vs. Heine. 720—Barnes vs. Campbell. 721—Marks vs. Stahl. 722—Hanna vs. Walker. 723—Miller vs. Duncan. 724—Bareto vs. Canevello. 725—Sheedy vs. Wieland. 726—Boyd vs. Boyd. 727—Dean vs. Van Lenwoven. 728—Kirkpatrick vs. L. 729—Randolph vs. Malcolm. 730—Burns vs. Walsh. 731—Abell vs. Ross. 732—Dilg vs. Kupper. 733—Jenkens Company vs. Yeandle. 734—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Stern. 735—Low vs. Whittaker. 736—Hutchings vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 737—Klinkoustein vs. Rubenstein. 738—Morgan vs. Frischberg. 739—Nyland vs. Burke. 740—Fogg vs. Potter. 741—Gallagher vs. Lanchanter. 742—Gilman vs. Halfer. 743—Harris vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 744—Bernstein vs. Howe. 745—Hartman vs. Smith.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 15, City Hall, at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

680—Cochrane vs. Murphy. 377—Cuperman vs. Bebee. 746—Witteman vs. Dolman. 747—Union Stove Works vs. Hartwell. 081—Reinhardt vs. Gumprecht. 748—Villerside vs. Farrogs. 749—Gillim Printing Company vs. Springer. 316—Heerwagen vs. Payne. 672—Strait vs. Heyman. 619—Barash vs. Siff. 601—Carter vs. Central Park Company. 674—Nagle vs. Bennett. 69—Monegal vs. Hunt. 750—Hunt vs. Deverame. 751—Creighton vs. Wardell. 752—Torrey vs. Fitzwilson. 753—Kaerger vs. Metropolitan Street Railway. 754—Karsens vs. Feigh. 755—Schmidt vs. Baumann. 756—Landmann vs. Steinburger. 757—Harlem Lighting Company vs. Lyons. 758—Frank vs. Gordon. 759—Hutkoff vs. Kaun. 760—Nicholson vs. Reynolds. 761—Gunnison vs. Duffy. 762—Cohen vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. 763—Hunt vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 764—Reynolds vs. Patten. 765—Pabst vs. Raeder. 688—Ralli vs. White. 689—Same vs. same. 690—Ralli vs. Simonds. 691—Ralli vs. Bach. 692—Ralli vs. Simonds. 766—Kerr vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 767—Godye vs. Light. 768—McMonegal vs. Abel. 769—American District Telegraph Company vs. Casey. 770—Garbat vs. Vogel. 771—Smith vs. Lawyer. 772—Goldinger vs. Allen. 773—Metz vs. Gellert. 774—Greenbaum vs. Goodman. 775—Wattenburg vs. Wattenburg. 776—Cuttle vs. Price. 777—Klaussner vs. Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company. 778—First National Bank vs. Gilmor. 780—Elbers vs. Granger. 781—Wilbut vs. Ahlstrom. 782—Hoeflin vs. Gedney. 783—Dietz vs. Fritsch. 784—Sinsheimer vs. Dowling. 785—Budweiser Brewing Company vs. Klein. 786—Jasillo vs. David Stevenson Brewing Company. 787—Borkes vs. Overin. 788—Fitzgerald vs. Goodman. 789—Simm vs. Gedney. 790—Gudewell vs. Zink. 791—Levy vs. Strauss. 792—Kohner vs. Galovitz. 793—Gordon Iron Wheel Company vs. McDonald. 794—Same vs. same. 795—Thomas Roberts Stevenson Company vs. Duffy. 796—Hirsch vs. Newbauer. 797—Rasines vs. Bernstein. 798—Holtzer vs. Freestadt. 799—Zolin vs. Troy Laundry Machine Company. 800—Dworsky vs. Goodkind. 801—Haas vs. Brown. 802—Wood vs. Cohen. 803—Wilson vs. Imperial Electric Lamp Company. 804—Montgomery vs. Martin. 805—Montgomery vs. Hanford. 806—Roberts vs. Delavergne Refrigtrating Machine Company. 807—Patterson vs. Phillips. 808—New-York Mutual Gas Light Company vs. Clark. 809—McNeill vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 810—Meyers vs. Gatti. 811—Murray vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 812—Cullen vs. Third Avenue Railway Company. 813—Lewit vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 814—Thr vs. Zeller. 815—Same vs. same. 816—Same vs. same. 817—Bermuth vs. Goodman. 818—Richman vs. McManus. 819—Tillson vs. Van Eupen. 823—Higgins vs. Mosby. 821—Raat vs. Price. 822—Spielman vs. Simon. 824—Tenney vs. Merritt. 824—Egan vs. Kirk. 825—Clark vs. Seegrave. 826—Westergreen vs. New-York Post Graduate M. S. and H. 827—McCarter vs. New-York Photogravure Company. 828—Von Hofe vs. German Lloyd Company. 829—De Lorenzo vs. Tucker. 830—Isaacson vs. Fremme. 831—Turtsich vs. Smith. 832—Heinbinder vs. Goldberg. 833—Bauer vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 19, City Hall, at 10 A. M. Short Cause Calendar clear. 2795—Hyde vs. Rafulsky. 2284—Krakauer vs. Robinson. 2873—Wasserman vs. Fox. 3131—Werner vs. White. 2237—Heerdegan vs. American Surety Company. 2,000—Robinson vs. Jaszynosky. 2510—Willson vs. Marx. 2805—Whiteside vs. Connolly. 2735—Young vs. Ackerman. 2838—Marks vs. Von Luck. 2686—The C. Graham & Son Company vs. Heyman. 2923—Hoffman vs. Slevin. 2929—De Lorenzo vs. Theures. 2976—Dietz vs. Abrahams. 2947—Browef vs. Johnson. 2412—Cohn vs. Imperial H. F. Company. 2744—Cohn vs. Mercantile Supply Company. 2500—William Peter Brewing Company vs. Raymond. 2681—Stern vs. Price. 2935—Oberman vs. Balbach. 2383—Reiss vs. Von Gallengall. 2217—Wright vs. Philip Hake Manufacturing Company. 978—Cowdry vs. Fleischer. 2580—Platt vs. Hunter. 2900—Manges vs. Baumann. 2957—Bielman vs. Byrne. 2472—Schuchman vs. Brech. 2884—Rogers vs. Condon. 2907—Thomson vs. Steinglanz. 3103—Dodge vs. Merriam Company. 3104—Same vs. same. 2629—Cohen vs. Feist. 2840—Doll vs. Gross. 2804—Bennett vs. Van Order. 2802—Sullivan vs. Mercury Printing Company. 2920—Beam vs. Schram. 2206—Warner vs. Solingram. 2398—Decker vs. Tradesmen's National Bank. 2963—Berg vs. Michael. 2359—Weinstein vs. Moss. 2102—Railway Advertising Company vs. Young Brothers. 2403—Cady vs. De Kieffer. 2370½—Morris vs. Teachle. 2918—See & Company vs. Marble Company vs. Hart. 3023—Tuchs & Lang Manufacturing Company vs. The Merriam Company. 3024—Same vs. same. 3170—Lowenthal vs. Gruft. 2278—Rosenberg vs. Clark. 3071—Stearns vs. Breschel. 3091—Carpenter vs. Cummings. 3010—Gelse vs. Wassner. 3148—Reid vs. Farley. 3146—Stanley vs. Noble. 3093—Moorhouse vs. Stewart. 3916—Evers vs. Kamping.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 851.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Joseph Ellingsworth and Philip Strapp. 2—Joseph Camfield and William Johnson. 3—Owen McGuinee. 4—Henry Meyer. 5—Patrick Murphy. 6—Edward Parker. 7—John Johnson. 8—John Madden. 9—Alfonso Grieco. 10—Gispin Masszona. 11—Margaret Kelly. 12—James Kelly and John Bradley. 14—Giuseppe Cuno.

Pleadings.—1—James Hale. 2—James A. McLean. 3—James J. Gregory. 4—Siegfried Heyman. 5—William C. Moll. 6—Rachel Rosen and Adolph Pliescher. 7—Tony Sprong. 8—Pellegrino Annunzio. 9—Frank Duffy. 10—Frederick Schork. 11—John Gallagher. 12—Joseph A. German, two cases. 13—Catherine Fay. 14—Theresa Kiernan. 15—Morris Seldenstock. 16—Samuel Davis. 17—Henry F. Leporin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—William Mendel, otherwise called Bruno Gottschalk. 2—Jessie Chapman. 3—Annie Williams. 4—Charles Alfred Stoll, indicted as August Althoff. 5—Marie Schneider. 6—William Curtis and James Russell. 7—Edward Smith. 8—Frank Coleman. 9—John Curry. 10—Charles Casper. 11—Thomas Evans. 12—James Daly. 13—Joseph Kennedy. 14—Felice Berardicelli. 15—Thomas F. Fagan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—William McIntyre. 2—Henry Cohen. 3—William Morrisey. 4—James Mitchell and Martin Doolin. 5—William Reardon. 6—John Guilfoyle. 7—Edward Murphy. 8—John Harris. 9—Victor Diamond. 10—William Johnson. 11—Jacob Treo. 12—Julia Barringer. 13—Orlando D. M. Baker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Thomas C. Donovan. 2—William Smith. 3—William Larkin and Max Gesch. 4—James O'Neill. 5—Westbrooke Smith. 6—Charles Muller. 7—Antonio Castello. 8—Annie Fisher. 9—Leanardo Napoli. 10—Conrad Clausen. 11—Charles Hawkins.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ.

Enumerated—Nos. 212, 345, 340, 342, 230, 346, 365, 365½, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Osborne, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Goodrich, J.

Nos. 2806, 2049, 2097, 5115, 5252, 1642, 2309, 982, 2333, 1766, 2467, 4875, 2077, 1341, 905, 2682, 2686, 2688, 2703, 2709, 4686, 1390, 1455, 1719, 2219, 5744, 5873, 5563, 1580, 1770, 5383, 5522, 1908, 2107, 1602, 1235, 2614, 2618, 5521, 2701, 2716, 2723.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2730.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.

Demurrers.—No. 650. General Calendar.—Nos. 750, 67, 085, 087, 693, 699, 728, 133, 741.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Civil calendar.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Abbott, S.

The wills of William W. Webster, Rose McCarrigle, Julia Adaline Eldredge, Abraham L. Hopkins, Charles Motz, Michael Gibbons, Ellen A. King, Mary Geery, George A. Molloy, George Blass, Martin Bauer, August Bianz.

The estates of Marie Schad and Paulina M. Cornwell.

Contested calendar at 10:30. No. 59—Will of Mary Phillips. No. 59—Will of James Phillips.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND, threatening weather and rain, high northeasterly winds in the interior, winds of hurricane velocity on the coast.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, threatening weather and heavy rains, attended by dangerous northeasterly winds; the West India hurricane is now passing northward along the Middle Atlantic coast.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, rain, probably clearing during the day, northerly winds, slightly warmer. VIRGINIA, showers, followed by clearing weather, northerly winds, dangerous along the coast, slightly warmer. NORTH CAROLINA, generally fair, clearing in eastern portions, northerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, light northerly winds. GEORGIA, fair, possibly preceded in extreme northern portion by local showers. Metrorulian Street Railway Company. 702—Connel vs. Peacock. 703—Raphael vs. Ally. 704—Byron vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 705—McElfatrick vs. Jacobs. 706—Patterson vs. Ashton. 707—Kane vs. Donohue. 708—Pomeroy vs. Leavitt. 709—Bergen vs. Levir. 710—Spauol vs. Freedman. 711—Rogan vs. Schmitt. 712—Gleason vs. Babcock. 713—Browning vs. Browning. 714—Weeks vs. Bultman. 715—Williams vs. Fleming. 716—Baehr vs. Stein. 717—Campbell Sash and Door Moulding Manufacturing Company vs. Bruchle. 718—Bruechle vs. The Fibrone Manufacturing Company. 719—Schlesinger vs. Heine. 720—Barnes vs. Campbell. 721—Marks vs. Stahl. 722—Hanna vs. Walker. 723—Miller vs. Duncan. 724—Bareto vs. Canevello. 725—Sheedy vs. Wieland. 726—Boyd vs. Boyd. 727—Dean vs. Van Lenwoven. 728—Kirkpatrick vs. L. 729—Randolph vs. Malcolm. 730—Burns vs. Walsh. 731—Abell vs. Ross. 732—Dilg vs. Kupper. 733—Jenkens Company vs. Yeandle. 734—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Stern. 735—Low vs. Whittaker. 736—Hutchings vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 737—Klinkoustein vs. Rubenstein. 738—Morgan vs. Frischberg. 739—Nyland vs. Burke. 740—Fogg vs. Potter. 741—Gallagher vs. Lanchanter. 742—Gilman vs. Halfer. 743—Harris vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 744—Bernstein vs. Howe. 745—Hartman vs. Smith.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:15.
CASINO—A Good Thing—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN, MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN THEATRE—Evangeline—8:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Food Show—Afternoon and Evening.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—On Broadway—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Excelsior, Jr.—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—My Official Wife—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Mary Pennington, Spinster—8:15.
STANDARD—Cleveland-Haverly Minstrels—2:00 and 8:00.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 12, 1896.

UNION AND HONOR.

Mr. MCKINLEY struck the note of high patriotism in his speech to the Confederate veterans on Friday. What made that reunion of former foes significant was not merely the proof it gave that the passions of the civil war are stilled. That has been abundantly shown in other ways and in past years. In 1881, when President ARTHUR sent to Congress the first message that body had received for a score of years in which no question was discussed relating to the war, the country knew that solid union had come, and come to stay. What marked the meeting in Canton was that the men who had borne arms against each other came together in the defense of the honor of the common country. This was the note of Mr. MCKINLEY'S speech.

"Liberty, union, and honor" he declared to be the "high aim of every survivor of the great war." His visitors had come "to testify their devotion to the unbroken and never-to-be-broken Union [tremendous applause] and their purpose to uphold its credit and honor forever. [Cries of "Good! Good!" and great cheering.]" "Let it go forth; let it be everywhere proclaimed that the men of the North and the men of the South stand for the enthronement of justice and the supremacy of the law. [Great cheering.]" "Let us remember now and in all the future that we are Americans, and that what is good for Ohio is good for Virginia. [Continuous applause and loud yells and three cheers for MCKINLEY and HOBART.]"

There is no mistaking the spirit of these words. Whatever merely partisan feeling Mr. MCKINLEY may have, it was silenced by the spectacle presented that day. Nothing was in his words but a profound conviction that the honor of the common country is threatened and that the people of all sections are uniting in its defense. And that is the simple and precious truth.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

We have taken occasion heretofore to discuss the exceeding importance of making proper provision in the Greater New-York charter for a municipal legislative body, with adequate powers, and have considered in a general way the question of constituting it of one chamber or of two.

Two plans have been submitted to public attention for a Municipal Assembly, consisting of two branches. One of these is embodied in the draft of a charter prepared by a sub-committee of the Consolidation Commission, and has been for some time in the hands of the full Committee on Draft. It provides for a council of nineteen members, including a President elected on a general ticket and two members from each of nine boroughs, chosen by a Borough Board, and a Board of Aldermen, consisting of one member from each Assembly district, elected by the voters thereof. Concurrent action of the two branches is made necessary to pass any legislative act, and the Mayor has the power of veto, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of both houses. We pointed out objections to this plan when it was first made public.

The other plan to which we refer is presented by Col. FRANCIS V. GREENE in a magazine article, to which we have already called attention more than once. It proposes an upper house of not more than twenty-one members, elected on a general ticket for terms of six years, one-third going out of office every two years. "They should," says Col. GREENE, "receive large salaries, or, preferably, should be paid a fee, say $50, for every day's services in the board or in committee. They should give the greater part, if not all, of their time to the city's service, and have powers corresponding to those of the Directors or Trustees in a private corporation." Then he would have a lower house of sixty or more members, elected annually on a district or ward ticket, each member being a resident of the ward he represents. We would suggest that the Constitutional provision for separate municipal elections would make it necessary to have two-year terms for the members of such a body.

The distinctive feature of Col. GREENE'S plan, which is intended to obviate the general objection to two chambers, consists in making their powers unequal, or at least different. The more numerous body is intended mainly to give representation to all the different sections and interests of the municipality, so that propositions relating to them may be intelligently presented and considered, but "on all matters affecting franchises, taxes, appropriations, and loans the decision of the upper house by a two-thirds vote should be final, as against the vote of the lower house on the one hand or the Mayor's veto on the other."

The details of this plan and the arguments in its behalf are not worked out in Col. GREENE'S article, but its merits and advantages will suggest themselves to any one who gives it study, and it is worthy of the most careful consideration on the part of all the members of the Consolidation Commission.

FRANK JAMES ON SILVER.

We find in a Chicago newspaper an interesting interview with Mr. FRANK JAMES of Missouri, "the reformed bandit," who is connected with a theatre and a race track and is said to be "one of the most persistent silver advocates in the State." Mr. JAMES retains, it appears, his old hatred of banks and capitalists. We take the following remarks from the interview published by The Chicago Chronicle:

"I am willing to confess that I don't like BRYAN, and I think I have good cause. He made some speeches several years ago in which he referred in a very uncomplimentary manner to my dead brother, Jessie, and myself, but I can afford to be generous and return good for evil.

"We are not going to vote for individuals in November, but for a cause that is right and that must prevail. Silver is the stuff, and the money barons can't stop us from having it. This country has been governed too long by Wall Street, and the West is about due to make a change.

"I don't believe in permitting any foreigners to dictate our financial policy, and if necessary I am willing to shoulder a gun and do my share toward effecting our release from the bonds of the monopolists. They are going too far with the squeezing process, and the masses are not going to stand it much longer. Money is a power and the man with it can do a lot of things that would get a poor beggar into trouble. These Tariff Barons and Trust Kings have things their own way. They can rob right and left without taking a chance of getting the worst of it.

"Even in my old profession we never had such a good thing. Holding up trains usually pans out rich when you happen to stop one with an express car well filled with the 'long green,' but it's not so nice when some messenger or conductor takes a shot at you from behind. We used to take long chances of being filled with lead at my old business, but these foreign money sharks can hold up a nation and suck it dry, and then a lot of fools are made to believe that they actually got the best of the bargain.

"The only sincere gold advocates are the money drones and financial sharks. The snobbish aristocracy of this country should go over to England, where they belong. We don't want any Princes or Dukes over here. The poorest hard-working American is their superior, and if I were a millionaire several times over and had a daughter who wanted to marry one of them for his title, she would have to do it without my consent.

"I am no Anarchist or revolutionist, but like hundreds of thousands of Americans I am good and tired of the existing state of affairs. Look at the decreased interest taken in horse racing. When I first landed in St. Louis, three or four years ago, twenty and thirty 'books' were unable to handle the ring. Now what a contrast presents itself! Half as many 'books' can handle the coin and the attendance is not half what it was formerly."

Our contemporary in Chicago adds to the report of this interview a table showing the profits of the nineteen years' campaign of "the JAMES boys" and "the YOUNGER gang" against banks, capitalists, and express companies, the list ending with the attack upon a railroad train at Glendale, Mo., in 1881. Eleven bank robberies are enumerated, and the profits of these and of the other raids upon "barons" of one kind or another are estimated to have been a little more than $1,000,000.

We do not see why the managers of BRYAN'S canvass should not put Mr. JAMES in the field. He seems to be thoroughly familiar with the arguments by which the silver cause is commended to the public, and to be a talker of no mean ability. He might be engaged to speak with ALTGELD in campaigning tours through the States of the Upper Mississippi Valley or to assist TILLMAN in the South.

GERMAN AND AMERICAN SCHOOLS.

Closer study, stricter discipline, better bodily condition—these seem to be the things that impressed Prof. GOODWIN in the German schools as compared with New-England schools, as he explained to the Teachers Association on Saturday evening. The motives for greater thoroughness in the German scholars Prof. GOODWIN notes as two; one, exemption from military service as the reward of success in the schools; the second, the desire to enter the public service, which is closed to all but the educated. Neither of these will ever have very much force in the United States. Our army is too small and our civil service, including State and municipal, much too limited to give a career to any large share of the young men of the country; while, of course, there is no conscription to escape.

But there is another element in the comparison that is very important. There is no politics in the selection of teachers in Germany. There is a very large and pernicious proportion of it in this country. Until this is done away with and teaching becomes a profession, with rewards only for capacity and fidelity, we cannot hope to get the results that are constantly obtained in Germany. Of our own cities, there are a few in which politics has been substantially banished from the administration of the schools, and where this is the case teachers of the highest efficiency are easily secured. With such teachers, thoroughness in dealing with pupils in public schools is entirely practicable.

Our backwardness is largely due to the rapid growth of our population and the relative newness of the country, and in part also to our decentralized and democratic mode of government, which, with its many virtues, has some serious faults. Every State and, to a great extent, every city and town has to learn by experience what is good or bad in its schools. The lesson is cruel and often it seems very slowly learned. In comparison with the progress of other nations, however, our own is not so slow as it seems. Soon or late we shall conquer the difficulties, and we must everywhere begin by the abolition of politics from school administration.

SALVATION BY PANIC.

It has occurred to me that free coinage of silver thrust suddenly upon us might upset the equilibrium of the country during the time elapsing while it was being brought into perfect operation. [JOSEPH B. SARGENT, candidate of the silver Democrats for Governor of Connecticut.]

There would undoubtedly be a big money panic in this country, but Mr. FREWEN thought that the country was strong enough to stand it. [Report of interview with Mr. MORETON FREWEN of London.]

These gentlemen agree with other prominent advocates of the silver cause in expecting that the election of BRYAN would be followed by a panic. Reports of remarks made by Mr. BRYAN himself some months ago show that he regarded cheerfully the probability that panic would be caused by a silver victory. Mr. SCHURZ quoted, in his speech at Chicago, what Mr. BRYAN had said about this and his comment that the country could be restored to prosperity only by "extreme measures." Some of the silver men liken the expected panic to "a dose of medicine" which the country ought to take because it is ill. To their minds a panic is not a disease, but a remedy.

Was there ever before in this country or any other a political campaign in which one party cheerfully contemplated panic paralysis and suffering as the expected effect of its success at the polls?

A SAFE SILVER POLICY.

Mr. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD is one of the strongest and most capable leaders of the anti-free-silver movement in the Democratic Party. It is a curious fact that Mr. FAIRCHILD, as Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. CLEVELAND'S first Administration, proposed a policy of silver coinage which, had it then been adopted, would have given the country every dollar of silver coin that it could safely use, and would have avoided the terrible injury that has come to us from the attempts of the Government to "do something for silver."

Mr. FAIRCHILD'S plan was simplicity itself. At that time the Allison-Bland act was in force. The Government was buying $24,000,000 worth of silver each year and coining it into legal-tender dollars, exchangeable for silver certificates which were not legal tender, but were receivable for taxes and dues. Mr. FAIRCHILD proposed that when these silver certificates should accumulate in the Treasury, showing that they were not needed in the daily business of the country, the coinage of silver, and consequently the issue of certificates, should be suspended. Had this been done, say in 1888, the issue of some $70,000,000 of silver certificates and of $150,000,000 of Treasury notes under the act of 1890 would not have taken place. The gold which was driven out by this enormous inflation would have been retained. The Treasury, instead of finding its reserve falling as its demand obligations increased, would easily have maintained an ample reserve. Confidence, which was shaken by gold exports, by the condition of the Treasury, and by the fear of the silver basis, would have been undisturbed.

It is perfectly within bounds to say that by the rejection of this simple, honest, and skillful plan for dealing with the silver question the United States have lost hundreds of millions of dollars. But the loss is far less than would be that which Mr. BRYAN'S free-coinage policy would bring.

THE OPEN GATE FOR CHOLERA.

It is noticeable that in recent epidemics of Asiatic cholera the mortality percentage has been unusually large. In the year 1895 there were in Japan 53,999 cases and 38,500 deaths. A mortality of 71.30 per cent. is here disclosed. Up to Aug. 21 there had been, this year, in Egypt 18,544 cases, of which 15,393 were fatal. A mortality rate of 83 per cent. indicates the exceptional virulence of the disease. A similar increase of the virulence of choleraic infection has been noted in India, the home of this plague, by Prof. PROUST, Inspector General of the French sanitary service.

Cholera was brought to Egypt last year from India by pilgrims returning from Mecca. The so-called "holy district" in Arabia is the half-way house, so to speak, to which the germs of the disease are borne from the far East by pilgrims and from which they are carried to Egypt, Turkey, and sometimes to Western Europe by other pilgrims returning to their homes by way of Suez or through Asia Minor. The first cases in Egypt last year appeared in September, at Salhieh, a village near the Nile delta. The disease was then prevailing at Mecca, and there was a constant stream of returning pilgrims passing through Damietta, Alexandria, and Cairo. It was supposed that the quarantine enforced at the northern end of the Red Sea would be effective, but it did not bar out the disease. Cholera appeared in October at Damietta, in January at Alexandria, and in May at Cairo. In spite of the efforts of the agents of the International Sanitary Conference, the quarantine service both at the southern end of the Red Sea and at the northern station of Gebel El Tor is inefficient. The disease is admitted at the southern station (Kamaran) and is allowed to pass the northern barrier.

Dr. JAMES F. LOVE, an American physician residing in Egypt, recently published the following suggestions as to measures which should be taken for the protection of Egypt and the European countries which are endangered whenever cholera prevails in the valley and delta of the Nile:

"The Mohammedan exodus from India should be effectually stopped until it is shown that no pilgrim carries contagious or infectious disease with him. When pilgrims congregate prior to the departure for Mecca, rigid sanitary measures should be enforced, in order that no germ-laden devotee shall depart. Again, all pilgrims should be detained to determine whether cholera exists among them. The secondary points of departure from Mecca should also be carefully guarded, and this might best be done at the entrances of the Suez Canal.

"These recommendations should be impressed upon the British Government and its officers in India, to the end that Asiatic cholera in the present day of rapid transportation and large transcontinental traffic, may not be permitted to follow all who pass through India, as it did recently follow a body of British troops from Bombay to Suakin, in Egypt."

It is a matter of great importance to the people of Europe and America that the transmission of cholera from India through the Arabian "holy district" and the countries at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean should be prevented. Thus far, however, the sanitary regulations prescribed by the International Sanitary Conference have not been enforced. Sanitary improvements have been made in the "holy cities," and there has been an attempt to compel obedience to sanitary laws on board the steamships engaged in carrying pilgrims. But the rules have been persistently violated by the owners and officers of the English and French steamships, and the sanitary officers have to contend with the fatalism of the local authorities and the apathy of the Sultan's Government. The European powers should control, by means of a commission, the sanitary administration of the Red Sea traffic, the "holy cities," and the approaches to the "holy district" by sea and land.

BRITISH SPORT.

The protest of Mr. HOWARD GOULD against the treatment to which he had been subjected by the British Yacht Racing Association has produced some curious revelations. When Lord DUNRAVEN brought charges of cheating against the managing owner of the Defender, which he neither could substantiate nor would retract after they had been overwhelmingly disproved, nobody accused British yachtsmen in general of being accurately represented by him. His unanimous expulsion from the New-York Yacht Club was a sufficient indication of the view which American yachtsmen took of his behavior. It is pleasant to record that the same view was taken by the British press in general. Another view was taken by a part of the British sporting press, and one sporting journal went so far as to describe his expulsion as "ludicrous," from which we should infer that in English sporting clubs it was considered quite proper for a man who had been falsely accused of cheating and the man who had falsely accused him to remain members of the same club.

Mr. GOULD'S complaint was that his yacht had been boarded without notice and in his absence by a committee which had searched her for appliances for shifting ballast, and had found that 250 pounds of water, or the weight of two light men, might conceivably be pumped from the lee to the windward side of her in a race. That is to say, he complained that he had been treated like a pickpocket. At the close of the racing season he addressed to the association a letter, which was in fact an offer to it of an opportunity to apologize for the indignity which had been put upon him. Again the English press in general took his part. But again a certain part of the sporting press came to the defense of the association. The association itself is said to have decided to make no apology, and to make no reply except an acknowledgment of the letter. There is something quite Dunravenish about this—indeed, it is the same case. The association, having entertained unjust suspicions of a visiting yachtsman, proceeded to make what was in fact an accusation of foul play by searching his boat in his absence for means of shifting ballast. Being unable to substantiate its accusations, it still refuses to apologize, just like the noble Earl. In this case the injured person being an individual cannot expel the association, but he can decline to do any more racing under its auspices, and we should say that his example would be followed by other American yachtsmen.

"More than three-fourths of the gold in the world is owned by the Rothschilds banking syndicate."—Kansas City World.

According to the Director of the United States Mint, the gold stock of the world is $3,901,900,000, or, in round numbers, four billions of dollars. This is distributed in part as follows:

France	$800,000,000
United States	661,000,000
Germany	618,000,000
United Kingdom	540,000,000
Russia	420,000,000
Austria-Hungary	124,000,000
Total	$3,163,000,000

Here is more than "three-fourths of the gold in the world." Does any sane man believe that the "Rothschilds banking syndicate"—whatever that may be—or any other syndicate "owns" every dollar of the gold in these half dozen countries, stretching as they do around the globe?

Mr. CHARLES MARSTON of Wolverhampton, England, has written to The London Times regarding the chance that Americans will capture the English market for bicycles. He attributes our success in part to our high tariff on imported wheels, and adds: "The high price of labor has even been an advantage in stimulating the invention of labor-saving machinery." Mr. MARSTON has got the cart before the horse. Labor-saving machinery has always increased the pay of labor, first by making it more effective, second by enlarging and varying the demand for it, and third by decreasing the cost of living and the pressure for wages. Apart from this and added to it is the influence of our system of relative cheap patents for improvements, which offers a standing reward to every bright workman to improve the machinery he handles. The protective tariff has hindered rather than promoted advance.

"Now, can it be that all this fake stuff about wheat is gotten up by HANNA in accordance with his plan, as announced a few days ago from Chicago, to try to 'bull' the Western farmer vote by bulling wheat?"—Raleigh (N. C.) News-Observer.

This is worse than the worst of Wall Street stock-jobbing rumors. Any politician who "goes short" on MCKINLEY on the theory that HANNA has rigged the wheat market would do well to "cover" immediately.

"But supposing Mr. MCKINLEY were to be returned with only a small majority. The position would be very different, for he would be confronted by the fact that there is a majority in the Senate strongly in favor of silver, and consequently as little likely in the future as it has been in the past to support any new legislation in favor of the gold standard. Yet it is perfectly obvious that unless there is fresh legislation, and that of a very drastic character, any attempts to place the currency of the country upon a solid basis are foredoomed to failure. Such expedients as the frequent raising of gold loans are mere makeshifts. The only real remedy is for the Government to retire absolutely from the banking business, leaving it to those whose legitimate function it is to carry it out under proper restrictions. Not until a new departure is made in that direction will the currency of the United States be placed upon a sound footing."—London Economist.

The fears of The Economist as to the Senate are extreme. Nor do we regard the general situation as nearly so hopeless as The Economist does. The election of MCKINLEY will set at rest any doubt that we are going to a silver basis.

The fear of that catastrophe will cease to operate to draw down the gold reserve. The country will have a period of relative prosperity in which to revise its currency system. Undoubtedly when that is done the Government should go out of the banking business and stay out of it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The peace of mind of the Board of Registry in one of the wards of Baltimore was destroyed on Wednesday by the unexpected coming of six ladies with a demand that their names be entered on the registry, and the right of suffrage given them under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States as they understood them. The wife of one of the registrars was the spokeswoman for the party, much to his astonishment. The registrars finally told their unwelcome visitors—unwelcome in the circumstances—that the first article of the Constitution of Maryland distinctly stated that only male persons of twenty-one years and over were entitled to register and vote at the State elections. The visitors thrust forward the Federal Constitution again and pleaded that they were taxed without representation, but the registrars reiterated their refusal to concede their right, and after having called upon a policeman standing by to witness that they had been denied their right to register, the ladies departed, and serene peace settled once more upon the registry room.

—Leading Alabamians are advocating the preparation of a new Constitution for their State. The Alabama Commercial Association at its recent session in Birmingham strongly favored it, and The Birmingham News says: "Morality is the object of government. That end is jeoparded so long as elections may be dishonestly conducted, lynch law be tolerated, and taxes be so curtailed that good public schools cannot be maintained for ten months in every year in every school district in the State. Alabama must have a new Constitution, if it requires stuffed ballot boxes in order to adopt an organic law which shall make ballot-box stuffing a felony of high degree for ever afterward." This may sound rather quaint to Northern readers, to put it mildly, but the Alabama press quite generally seems to be given to surprising statements ever since The Mobile Register, declaring reluctantly for BRYAN, avowed that it didn't believe that if elected he would ever do what he is saying he will do and is pledged to do.

—Tennessee newspapers supporting BRYAN are very severe upon him for interfering in his speech in Memphis in the Congressional contest in that district, where two Democratic candidates are running. The Memphis Commercial-Appeal, which is his thick-and-thin supporter, says it was a regretable error, and that the assurance had been given that Mr. BRYAN was going there to discuss National issues, and not to meddle in the contest, but he seems to have been the victim of bad advice and selfish interest after he arrived in the city. It adds that the error into which Mr. BRYAN was led is the more to be regretted, because, while it will do the bolting faction no good, it has injured his own candidacy in that section of Tennessee, for instead of bringing peace he had brought a sword.

—It was the late JAMES M. ASHLEY who gave Montana its name, telling his fellow Congressmen that it meant a mountainous country when they captiously said it was a mere conglomeration of letters constituting no word. JOAQUIN MILLER says that Montana has the only classic name in the constellation of States, but W. E. SANDERS, librarian of the Montana Historical Society, thinks this not strictly true, saying that, although the word is originally derived from a Latin root, it is really Spanish, and pronounced "Mon-tah-nah." As to the significance of the word, Mr. SANDERS adds, no other one would so well describe the topographical characteristics of the State, for, with the ranges and spurs and isolated groups of mountains, the State of Montana is indeed a mountainous country.

—Whatever the value of the dollar they get is or will be, the free silverites are gathering in all in sight, and are not fastidious whether they come from the scanty purses of the toiling masses or from the crowded vaults of the millionaire silvermine owners. The Denver (Col.) News, (free silver,) says: "In many mines the men have devoted the pay for one shift's work to the silver fund. The idea is a good one and might be followed in various factories and business establishments where the employes feel they can afford to give something."

—The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times (sound-money Dem.) ridicules the reports that were telegraphed North of enormous crowds having flocked to hear BRYAN in Tennessee and says that in truth he did not have before him anywhere in the State more than 6,000 or 7,000 persons at any one time. And yet we were told that in Memphis there were "tens of thousands," while at Nashville there were 40,000 waiting to hear him.

—The Rockland (Me.) Opinion complains that when Mr. BRYAN went to church with Mr. SEWALL in Bath, on the occasion of his recent visit, "the sweet sisters of the congregation had manifested their sense of what is fitting and proper by decorating the church in the color of gold, the altar being a solid bank of yellow flowers." It is hard to satisfy some people. White flowers would have been premature.

PERSONALS.

—FRED BARNARD, the artist who recently died in London, was best known to the public as an illustrator of DICKENS. If he lacked the delicacy in conception and execution of HABLOT BROWNE, he had what "Phiz" sometimes lacked—vigor and excellence of draughtsmanship. His Dickens illustrations are full of sympathy, and have individuality, though he did not break altogether with the traditional types. He was a profuse contributor in black and white to illustrated periodicals. His work showed a capacity for subtle artistic humor by no means common. It can hardly be said that he did full justice to his talents, and latterly he has been less prominently before the public, but he left enough good work behind him to hold a high place in the history of black-and-white illustration, and certainly contributed to the proper appreciation of DICKENS.

—According to The London Standard, "the great danger" against which Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD must guard herself as a writer arises from the fact that "she is too conscientious, and too painstaking." Continuing, this critic says that "her talent is immense; her knowledge, for a woman, at any rate, is remarkable. She has a fair grip of things, occasionally a powerful one, and she is obviously anxious to get a wide and many-sided grip. She lacks passion, though we do not say for a moment, as some critics do, that she is destitute of it; she lacks spontaneity, and that magic quality called genius. If the time ever comes to her, it will be from the cottages by the country side or the slums, and not from the well-arranged drawing rooms that are her favorite alternative."

—EDMUND S. PURCELL, author of the now famous "Life of Cardinal MANNING," asserts that his book, instead of being an argument for the need of suppression of facts in the writing of history and biography, has caused the character of Cardinal MANNING to be held to-day in higher esteem than ever. "His personality—the real MANNING as he lived and breathed—is now known far and wide, honored and appreciated by all men, Catholic and Protestant alike; honored all the more because his whole nature stands revealed, and because no gloss is put on human frailties, which were, indeed, overshadowed by the virtues of his higher spiritual nature."

—Prof. AUGUST DUHR, who just died at Friedland, in Mecklenburg, at the age of ninety, had for many years devoted his time and learning to the curious and useless task of translating German classical works into Greek. The best-known is his Greek edition of GOETHE'S "Herrmann and Dorothea." He also published such a translation of GEIBEL'S "Memories of Greece." His strangest work was a low German poetical version of HOMER. The professor collected with much trouble a quantity of poems on chess, old and new, and published them in 1860.

—The Boston Herald says that Mr. THOMAS B. REED'S speech in that city on Wednesday evening was thoroughly statesmanlike and admirably convincing, and it adds: "We have Mr. REED at his best in this campaign. He stands now among the first minds of our country, without cavil on any hand, and he is doing full justice to his remarkable mental gifts. His personal presence is imposing, and his oratory is of the most effective character."

—Gov. MATTHEWS of Indiana is generous in his gifts to BRYAN. He says BRYAN will carry Indiana by a tremendous majority, and that Illinois will be for him, too, and Ohio may be put in the doubtful list, while well-informed gentlemen from Kentucky feel satisfied that Kentucky will return to the old faith and be in the Democratic column again. He probably thinks that States not enumerated may also be included.

—AUBRY DE VERE, the poet, lives in a beautiful house at Curragh Chase, Kildare, and is writing an autobiography, which will contain interesting reminiscences of the many men of letters and other eminent personages with whom he has been in intimate association during the last half century. Mr. DE VERE, notwithstanding his advanced age, is in excellent health and activity of mind and body.

—The malicious editor of London Truth cannot see why Sir EDWIN ARNOLD should have made a fuss because his "Queen's Day" ode was used to increase the attractiveness of certain advertisements of beef and beer. The latest President of the Royal Academy, he declares, was "made" by the employment of his picture "Bubbles" to spread the fame of a soap.

—Mrs. HELEN GOUGAR has found her challenge to a joint debate rejected by all the Republican candidates for Congress in Iowa, one after the other, and so she is going down to Chicago to inflict upon the hapless people of that city her free-silver diatribes. The women's silver clubs have hired a hall for to-day, and announce that there "will be speaking there all the time."

—Miss ELLEN DORTCH, now assistant librarian in the State Library of Georgia, and who, The Atlanta Constitution says, is a young woman of universal capacity and ability, would like to become chief librarian, and a bill is to be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature making women eligible for the position. If the bill passes, she is to get it.

—Of all the men, women, and children in Great Britain, every seventh person is a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank.

What's the Matter with Bryan?

From The Utica Observer.

A correspondent of The New-York Sun recently called attention to the absurd contradictions that Bryan is continually making, and gave it as his opinion that something was the matter with Bryan's mental processes.

Another correspondent in THE NEW-YORK TIMES has also called attention to Bryan's mental condition, and THE TIMES has acted upon the hint, and interviewed many physicians of eminence on the subject. * * * What's the matter with Bryan? Is he all right? We do not believe that he is mad. But in a few weeks we believe that he will be, well—disappointed.

Alienists Are Humbugs.

From The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has proved by two or three humbugs who call themselves alienists that Bryan is crazy.

TWO VIEWS OF M'KINLEYISM.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I.

Though an old-fashioned gold-standard Democrat, my deliberate judgment is that Republican writers and speakers should not be discouraged and faulted for advocating their protection doctrines at this time.

We want the votes of the workingmen. What argument so taking with this class as that of protection? The question of finance is hard for them, and others even, to understand, but they all remember they had full-time work and good wages during the period of the McKinley tariff. Let them believe that McKinley would restore those times, and Bryan loses their votes, which is paramount to every other consideration at this time. W. H. F.

Produce Exchange, New-York, Oct. 9, 1896.

II.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am very glad to see that THE NEW-YORK TIMES is keeping careful watch of Mr. William McKinley's insincere statements about the present business depression. Your editorial on "Those Iron Furnaces" in this morning's issue could not be better put. I venture to say that Mr. William Jennings Bryan himself has made no more unwarranted appeal this year than Mr. McKinley made to the Pennsylvanians in the words which you criticise so ably. As you say, Mr. McKinley must know that the pig-iron furnaces of Pennsylvania are not idle because of the Wilson tariff, but because of the doubt which has been widely felt as to whether the American dollar is to be worth 100 cents or only about 50 cents.

Mr. McKinley is undoubtedly to be the next President of the United States, but he ought to be very closely watched, and especially after he enters upon the Presidency, by the sincere friends of sound money and the good reputation of the American Government and people. His course during the Presidential canvass makes this imperative.

I do not wish to be unjust to Mr. McKinley, but I cannot help thinking that in many of his speeches he has not been entirely straightforward, and that, while he is talking well for honest money and professing to treat the currency question as the foremost issue of the campaign, in reality he is putting the supposed necessity for a high protective tariff first all the time. Unless I misunderstand him, his argument, in brief, is as follows: We ought to have honest money, based upon the gold standard, so that when prosperity returns through the restoration of a high tariff the manufacturer's and the workingman's dollar may be worth 100 cents.

If this is a just criticism of Mr. McKinley's speeches, he is putting "McKinleyism" first and sound money second.

A sufficient number of sound-money Democrats to make Mr. McKinley's election as President sure will doubtless vote for him, but I thank the National Democratic leaders for placing Gen. Palmer and Gen. Buckner—par nobile fratrum—in nomination for the votes of those who desire that Mr. Bryan and his Populistic crowd shall be defeated, but who do not wish to vote directly for Mr. McKinley, of whom the undersigned humble voter is one.

A NEW-YORK NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

New-York, Oct. 10.

Startling, If True.

From The Denver Daily News.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has made a startling discovery. It has unearthed a couple of physicians who think that Mr. Bryan is afflicted with paranoia, which is described as a certain form of insanity. The evidence of this is found in the fact that he talks about silver, and about the downtrodden, and believes he is going to be elected President of the United States. All these things, say the alleged insanity sharps, are "delusions," and indicate an "unhinged mind."

This is absolutely funny. If a man who discusses the silver question and details the oppression and misery which the single gold standard has brought on the people of the Nation is guilty of dealing with "delusions," how about the man who talks about gold and the danger of the double standard? Is this remarkable mental malady, which is said to develop in "neuro-psychopathic constitutions," more liable to take hold of the advocates of the white metal than of the yellow metal? Is the color of gold a protection against "paranoia," as a rabbit's foot is against certain forms of body diseases? If not, then John Sherman, and Grover Cleveland, and Bourke Cockran should have their mental characteristics inquired into by these insanity sharps. Perhaps these doctors have gone crazy themselves, and, like all other lunatics, think anybody but themselves mad.

As to Bryan's Mental Health.

From The Albany Express.

Grave discussion in reputable newspapers and among medical men of prominence as to whether a Presidential candidate is insane certainly is something without precedent in this country. Such a discussion is now going on, and Mr. Bryan is its subject. THE NEW-YORK TIMES has been getting the opinions of alienists of prominence.

All physicians interviewed—and the majority of them are Democrats—have said that Mr. Bryan has shown characteristics and qualities which totally unfit him for the office of President of the United States. In some cases the doctors would not say that he was actually insane, but they were fully convinced that no man who has shown a mental calibre and mental qualities which the Popocratic candidate has evinced should be placed in a highly responsible position.

These are the views of men not biased by partisan prejudice, but speaking from scientific knowledge. As such they are entitled to consideration.

Whittier to Mary Grew.

[Miss Mary Grew, one of the last of the old abolitionists in Philadelphia, died suddenly at her home, in Mount Vernon Street, that city, on Saturday morning, Oct. 10.]

With wisdom far beyond her years,
And graver than her wandering peers,
So strong, so mild, combining still,
The tender heart and queenly will,
To conscience and to duty true,
So, up from childhood, Mary Grew.

Then in her gracious womanhood,
She gave her days to doing good,
She dared the scornful laugh of men,
The hounding mob—the slanderer's pen,
She did the work she found to do,
A Christian heroine, Mary Grew.

The freed slave thanks her; blessing comes
To her from women's weary homes;
The wronged and erring find in her
Their censor mild and comforter.
The world were safe if but a few
Could grow in grace as Mary Grew.

So, New Year's Eve I sit and say,
By this low wood fire, ashen gray,
Just wishing as the night shuts down,
That I could hear in Boston town,
In pleasant Chestnut Avenue,
From her own lips how Mary Grew.

And hear her graceful hostess tell
The silver-voiced Oracle
Who lately through her parlors spoke,
As though Dodona's sacred oak,
A wiser truth than any told
By Sappho's lips of ruddy gold;
The way to make the world anew,
Is just to grow as Mary Grew.

A Story They Tell in Georgia.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

A laughable incident is related of "the late" election. A suspicious-looking colored veteran was about to deposit a ballot, when he was stopped with—

"Hold on there! Haven't you voted twice already this morning?"

"No, suh! not in dis ward! I ain't voted twice over heah—not yit! You mus' be thinkin' 'bout de fust ward—dar whar I live!"

GERMANY'S TURKEY POLICY

A LULL IN THE EXCITEMENT OF THE GERMAN CITIZENS.

Waiting for Developments After the Departure of the Czar from France—Gen. Grumbkoff to Have an Interview with His Imperial Majesty—He Says that the Sultan Is a Wise Man and Is Doing the Best He Can.

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BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The lull in the excitement over affairs in the East continues, the newspapers having decided to await the developments which are expected to follow the departure of the Czar from France before resuming their campaign of agitation. It is understood that the Czar will shortly give an audience to Gen. Grumbkoff, the German officer in the Ottoman service, who is the bearer of an autograph letter from the Sultan to the Kaiser. Gen. Grumbkoff is accompanied by the Sultan's Ambassador, Ghalib Bey, who will also be received by the Kaiser.

The mission of Gen. Grumbkoff, according to the semi-official Berlin Post, is one of great political importance. In the meantime an interview with Gen. Grumbkoff appears in a Berlin paper, in which the Turkish Commissioner vigorously defends the action of the Sultan and the leading Turkish officials, contending that no man occupying the Turkish throne would fulfill the demands of the powers unconditionally. The Sultan of Turkey, he maintains, must always take into consideration the probable effect of the fulfillment of such demands upon the Mohammedan populace, otherwise there would be great danger of an outbreak of Moslem fanaticism leading to the total annihilation of the Christians within the empire. "Abdul Hamid," the General says, "is a wise man, and in all his actions he invariably looks carefully forward to the probable or possible results. If the Sultan could follow his own desires, Turkey would be a happy country, but his most excellent aspirations are fettered by empty public coffers. The true reform which is needed in Turkey is financial assistance, perhaps administered under a control similar to the administration of Egypt, but as there is no money there can be no reform."

The pro-Armenian movement in Germany is making little progress. Although the official wet blanket which has been cast over the movement wherever it has existed has not had the effect to quench the flame of agitation altogether, the movement itself has not been seized with any degree of ardor by the public. Dr. Lepsius, the leader of the Armenian agitation, has been summoned to the Foreign Office and requested to desist from further activity in the matter, he being informed, it is understood, that as the movement was a strongly political and in no respect a philanthropic one the Government could not countenance it.

The Hamburg Nachrichten, the personal organ of Prince Bismarck, in its discussion of the Armenian question argues that the Armenians are rebels, while Germany and Turkey have the most friendly relations. Therefore the German alders and abettors of the Armenians are liable to punishment under the German criminal code.

The Munich Socialists.

The Munich Socialists moved at the Socialist Congress which met at Sieblichen, near Gotha, to-day that the congress hereafter meet only biennially, as the results of the meetings are in no degree equivalent to the enormous cost of holding the congresses annually.

Dr. Raffel, the German Assessor at Dares-Salam, German East Africa, who has been proposed by an agreement between Germany, England, and the United States for appointment to the office of President of the Municipal Council at Apia, Samoa, as the successor of Herr Schmidt, has made an excellent record during his term of service in German East Africa. He is known as a perfectly equitable Judge, and is highly regarded by both whites and natives.

Mr. John Philip Sousa, director of Sousa's Band of New-York, conducted the Berlin Exhibition orchestra at an entertainment given by the band last night. The members and attachés of the American Embassy and Consulate and the American colony in Berlin were present. The "Washington Post" march was enthusiastically cheered and the composer-conductor was presented with a wreath.

A SERIOUS REBELLION.

The Revolt in the Philippine Islands of Large Proportions.

MADRID, Oct. 11.—The Imparcial has received mail advices from Manila showing that the situation in the Philippine Islands is serious. The writer represents that 20,000 troops will be needed to quell the revolt in the islands against the Spanish rule. He adds that the rebels have formed lodges in every place of importance, and that the membership of these organizations is 500,000, which is about one-sixteenth of the entire population of the islands, men, women, and children.

Murder and outrage are everywhere rife. There is much opposition, even among the loyal element, to Capt. Gen. Blanco, and threats have been made to expel him, and substitute in his stead the Archbishop of Manila.

IN HONOR OF PARNELL.

The Anniversary of His Funeral Celebrated in Dublin.

DUBLIN, Oct. 11.—To-day was the fifth anniversary of the funeral of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish leader, who died suddenly near Brighton, England, on Oct. 6, 1891, and whose remains were interred in Glasnevin Cemetery, here. The day was observed by the holding of a procession, which, after marching through the city, proceeded to the cemetery, where a large number of wreaths were placed upon the grave of the statesman. The procession was a large one, occupying an hour and a half in passing a given point. Among those who took part were the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Sheriff, and the Parnellite members of the House of Commons.

During the procession a fracas occurred with the students outside of Trinity College. Several windows were broken, but the trouble was not serious.

MINISTER BARTHOU'S CHALLENGE.

He Wants to Fight a Duel with a Writer on La Lanterne.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—M. Jean Barthou, Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet of Mr. Meline, has sent a challenge to fight a duel to M. Cornudet, the writer of an article published in La Lanterne, in which M. Barthou was accused of corrupt practices in connection with the railways when he was a Minister.

DANGER OF ANOTHER MASSACRE.

The Armenians of Broussa Expected to be the Next Victims.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Chronicle will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that there is hourly danger of a massacre at Broussa. A number of Moslems and Europeans have emigrated, fearing an outbreak. The Deputy Governor a few weeks ago restrained a massacre, but orders have now been given to have everything ready for the command to strike.

The city contains 12,000 Armenians, many of whom are prosperous. These are not allowed to leave the city. There are also 12,000 Greeks in the place, and they, too, are in danger. The Turkish population numbers 35,000, mainly of the poorer classes.

Tynan's Extradition Doubtful.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Paris saying that at the next meeting of the Cabinet M. Darlau, Minister of Justice, will recommend the rejection of the British demand for the extradition of Patrick J. Tynan, the alleged dynamiter, who is now under arrrest at Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Lord Rosebery's Resignation.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A meeting of the National Liberal Federation to consider the resignation of Lord Rosebery from the leadership of the Liberal Party, and other matters, has been summoned to meet on Wednesday next. Dr. Robert Spence Watson, the President of the federation, will preside.

Prince Bismarck's Health Bad.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Paris stating that advices received there show that the health of Prince Bismarck is causing serious anxiety.

CHICAGO'S NEW SURFACE ROADS

To be Built by a Company Organized in This City.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Five million dollars of bonds of the General Electric Railway of Chicago have been underwritten by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. of New-York. There will be an immediate issue of $3,000,000 of these bonds to provide for the construction of the eleven and a half miles of road provided for under the present ordinance owned by the company. The remaining $2,000,000 will be issued as the money is needed for further extensions.

The General Electric Railway Company will apply to the City Council to-morrow night for additional streets for which it claims to have a majority of frontage consents. The company will be reorganized in New-York this week by the election of a Board of Directors selected by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. The engineers of the company will come to Chicago the last of this week, and next week the work of construction will be actively begun.

The General Electric Company owns an ordinance for the construction of a street-car line running south from Jackson Street in Custom Place and Dearborn Street to Fourteenth Street, and in Dearborn Street from Fourteenth Street to Fifty-seventh Street. It is the ordinance about which there has been so much talk of "boodling," and that it was passed for the purpose of sandbagging the Chicago City Railway into buying it. The City Railway refused to buy it, and it passed into the possession of the Love Traction Company of New-York, the holder of the majority of the capital stock of the General Electric Company. Albert G. Wheeler, the Vice-President and General Manager, and also a member of the Board of Directors of the Love Traction Company, is in Chicago. He said yesterday that work would begin as soon as the company was reorganized and the engineers arrived.

TIRED OF LIVING.

A Young Girl Attempts Suicide by Taking Laudanum.

Margaret Elcker, fourteen years old, of 223 Third Street, Jersey City, who keeps house for her father and an older sister, who works in a factory, tried to kill herself by taking a dose of laudanum yesterday. She was taken to St. Francis Hospital and will recover.

Henry Block, thirty-five years old, a driver employed by Edward Keenan of 308 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, and living at the latter's house, hanged himself yesterday morning in the stable at 346 East One Hundred and Ninth Street.

Block's wife ran away some time ago, after being three months married. He was sick and despondent.

Edward Eitze, a saloon keeper of 144 Seventh Street, who, it is alleged, attempted to commit suicide Friday by inhaling illuminating gas, was arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday. He had apparently recovered from the rash attempt on his life, but was still somewhat weak. He denied that he attempted to kill himself, and claimed that he was troubled with dropsy for some time, and was in the habit of inhaling gas to ease the pain. On Saturday he said the pain was unusually intense, and he inhaled more than the usual quantity of gas, which rendered him insensible. Magistrate Cornell held him for examination.

The Laura Safe in Port.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 11.—A telegram to her agents here announces the arrival of the schooner Laura of the Berwind Line at Velasco, fifty-five days out from New-York, with a cargo of canned goods for Velasco and Galveston. The vessel had been so long overdue that her owners and agents had given her up as lost. The several consignees had duplicated their orders, and the insurance companies had commenced the settlement of claims. The vessel had not been spoken or heard from since her departure.

A Boy Burned to Death.

OXFORD CENTRE, Mass., Oct. 11.—The house on the Brown place, two miles from Oxford Centre, was destroyed by an incendiary fire this morning. Willie Trushaw, eleven years old, son of Nelson Trushaw, was asleep in an attic and was burned to death. Eli Dupuis, brother-in-law of the boy, in an attempt to save Willie, fell from the attic window and was badly injured. He severed an artery in the right arm.

Killed a Lifelong Friend.

BERLIN, Mass., Oct. 11.—Frank Forte, employed at Shaft 4 of the Metropolitan Water Works, at Berlin, was shot by Crescenzio Defilippis last night. The murderer was the lifelong friend and companion of his victim and had come from the same town in Italy. The trouble between the men is said to have originated over a woman.

Weinberg—Block.

Miss Henrietta Block and Louis Weinberg were married last evening at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. E. I. Block, 181 West Seventy-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. Neumark officiated. The best man was G. Coblens, and the maid of honor was Miss Hattie Lambert. Miss Levenson was the only bridesmaid. There were no ushers. The bride and her maids were attired in white satin. On the return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Weinberg will live in this city.

The bride is the daughter of the late E. I. Block of Königsberg, Prussia. Mr. Weinberg comes also from Germany.

Brooklyn's Registration.

Corrected registration returns in Brooklyn show that the second day's registration, on Saturday, was about 852 less than reported Saturday evening. The total for Saturday was 43,019, instead of 44,271. The total two days' registration is 133,934.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—2:30 A. M.—94 Henry Street; David Goodman, tailor; damage, $1,000.

—8 A. M.—540 Fifth Avenue; John Jacob Astor; dwelling; damage, $25.

—2:40 P. M.—845 Eighth Avenue; Isaac Morris; damage, $5.

—4 P. M.—12 Fell Street; occupant unknown; tenement; damage none.

—4:35 P. M.—46 Jane Street; unoccupied; damage slight.

—5:15 P. M.—350 West Sixteenth Street; Frederick Ehrling; damage trifling.

—7 P. M.—419 West Forty-second Street; J. Hart; damage, $50.

MISS GAUTIER SERVED IT.

Made a Man Who Called Her Mother a Thief Take a Summons.

Business took Mrs. F. Gautier of 230 West Thirty-sixth Street to Fourteenth Street on Friday. As she passed the store at 24 East Fourteenth Street, a clerk standing in the doorway said:

"Don't you come in here, you old thief. We don't want customers like you."

"What do you mean?" asked Mrs. Gautier.

"You stole a pair of gloves here a week ago, and you will not get another chance," said the man, whose name, Mrs. Gautier learned later, is Felix Fischler.

Mrs. Gautier was angry. She had been ill and had not left her house for two weeks previous to Friday. She insisted that if she were a thief she ought to be arrested, and if she was suspected only, she ought to have an opportunity to clear herself in court. Fischler was sure that he had made no mistake, and Mrs. Gautier called a policeman from Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, and told him she wanted to be arrested on Fischler's complaint. Fischler repeated his statement to the policeman, but as he declined to make any formal charge Mrs. Gautier was not arrested.

When Mrs. Gautier arrived at her home she told her daughter, Miss Camille Gautier, of the insult offered to her. They went together Saturday to the Jefferson Market Police Court and asked for a warrant for Fischler's arrest. Magistrate Crane gave them a summons. Miss Gautier volunteered to serve it, and, sobbing hysterically, she told in court yesterday how she had succeeded in her mission.

"I offered the summons to him," she said, "and he would not take it, and turned away. I did not know what to do. I was excited, and I stumbled up against him and he fell down. Then I pushed the paper down his collar and ran away."

Fischler is not a large man, but he is bigger than Miss Gautier, who is petite and comely, and not yet twenty years old. She stood beside her mother while the old lady told Magistrate Crane how Fischler had maligned her.

Fischler was in court in obedience to the summons. He admitted having called Mrs. Gautier a thief. When the statement was made and the proof offered that she had been confined to her house for two weeks, he said that perhaps he had made a mistake, but that he did not think so.

The Magistrate asked him why he had refused to make a formal charge, if he was so certain, and he replied that he had no evidence to back him up. Mrs. Gautier said that her object in appealing to the Court was to clear herself in the minds of those who had heard the clerk's insulting remark, and not with any wish to punish him, and the Magistrate, after telling Fischler that if a like complaint was made against him again he would make him give a thousand-dollar bond for his good behavior for a year, dismissed the case.

POLITE IDIOCY IN YOUNG MEN.

Dr. Parkhurst Prefers Zealots to Invertebrates.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, in preaching to young men yesterday in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, omitted all allusions to politics. In part, he said:

"There has," said he, "developed among young men a stripe of nondescripts who have carried the 'nil admirari' spirit to such a point of refinement as even to discourage in themselves the betrayal of symptoms of intelligence. This polite idiocy is largely an affectation, although with sufficient native genius in that direction to prevent the assumption from proving painful or exhaustive.

"There is an advantage in having society sprinkled with occasional invertebrates of this sort. They make admirable object lessons and indicate the tenuity and the vacuity to which a man is liable to reduce himself when he begins by imagining that it is a symptom of superiority not to take anything very seriously.

"Any one who has undertaken to stir up public sentiment and arouse it to action knows to his sorrow what an element there is in the community of men who keep themselves so intellectually and morally chloroformed that no stab given at the spot where they are supposed to keep their mental and ethical sensibilities produces a response.

"A good many young men seem to imagine that it shows largeness of mind and width of view to recognize that no party and no sect has the monopoly of the truth, and therefore mildly and generously to take a little stock in every party and in every creed.

"When I encounter a man who begins by saying that he has never limited himself to any particular creed for the reason that he considers that the truth has been pretty impartially distributed among the creeds, I can agree with him that no sect has ever completely 'cornered' the truth, but at the same time I shall instantly conclude that the particular person in question withholds adherence from any particular special sect, not because he is so devoted to the truth that is in them all, but because he does not much care for the truth that is in any of them.

"Breadth of view is exceedingly often only euphemism for thinness and indifferentism of view. Mugwumpery, using the term in its broadest sense, is, in its innermost genius, that lack of intellectual vigor and moral relish which fails to find any particular doctrine of religious, scientific, or economic truth that perfectly satisfied it, and so seeks to preserve its self-respect and its reputation for acumen and integrity by either rebuking them all or condescendingly subscribing to them all.

"This irresolute temper seriously tells against a young man's likelihood of becoming fixed and robust in his moral character and purposes. Not much is to be expected of one with whom it is the acme of his moral and religious ambition never to be anything or to do anything that is particularly bad."

Youthful Victim of Fast Living.

A coupé containing two young men drove through the gate at Bellevue Hospital at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. At the reception office Paul Leitenberger of 322 West Forty-first Street alighted and his companion was taken into the hospital in an invalid's chair. The young man said his name was John R. Wilkinson, and he gave his age as twenty-two. He said he had no "particular home." Leitenberger said he knew nothing of his companion, save that he was a victim of cigarettes, rum, opium, and Tenderloin gayety.

Wilkinson acknowledged this, and said he had smoked ninety cigarettes and drank fifteen glasses of whisky that day. "I haven't had any 'dope' since Friday," he added. He looked very haggard and his muscles twitched incessantly.

"The deuce with my legs!" he said, as he noted their continued twitching.

Wilkinson said he had some money in trust at Putnam, Conn., and received a remittance on the 15th of every month. He said his parents were dead, and that he had attended Columbia College from December, 1891, until April, 1892.

As Wilkinson was being wheeled to the alcoholic ward he exclaimed: "Wonder what the deuce can be the matter with my legs!"

National Sanitary Association.

The three days' convention of the National Sanitary Association, which is to be held in Brooklyn this year, will begin tomorrow. The sanitary condition of both New-York and Brooklyn and other large cities in this country will be discussed. Of the papers prepared for the convention are: "Municipal Control of the Consumptive," by Thomas C. Craig, M. D., of the United States Navy; "Notes on the Bacterial Diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," by Charles B. Fitzpatrick, M. D.; "Notes on Smallpox Epidemic of 1893 and 1894 in Brooklyn," by H. H. Morton, M. D., and "The Work of the Division of Contagious Diseases of the Health Department of the City of New-York," by Charles S. Benedict, M. D. Papers are also expected from Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, New-York City; Prof. E. H. Bartley, Dr. E. A. Wilson of Meriden, Conn., and others. Dr. Sternberg of Washington, D. C., is expected to be present and discuss a paper.

MISSION GIFTS OF $110,000

WOMEN THREW THEIR JEWELRY INTO THE PLATE.

Dwight L. Moody and Dr. A. B. Simpson Addressed the Closing Meetings of the Christian Missionary Alliance—One Donor of $50,000 Is Anonymous—Another Gave a Share in His Business, a Third a $1,000 Bond.

Carnegie Hall, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, was filled to overflowing at each of the three meetings held there yesterday under the auspices of the Christian Missionary Alliance.

The feature of the afternoon and evening services was the appearance of Dr. Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, who delivered addresses at both gatherings. The morning service was devoted particularly to missionary work, and the offerings were the largest ever recorded at a similar gathering, aggregating $110,000. The individual contributions ranged from 7 cents to $50,000. The person who gave the $50,000 stipulated that his name should not be made public.

Other donations of $100, $400, and $500 were not uncommon, and one person gave a one-thousand-dollar United States bond, and another, an enthusiastic merchant, an interest in his business. Besides these, there were many pieces of jewelry handed in by the collectors which had been given by those unable to make contributions of money.

During the afternoon services another collection was taken, and from the amounts on some of the cards read out to the congregation by Dr. A. B. Simpson, several thousands of dollars more are to be added to the original amount. While Dr. Moody was discoursing at this meeting several enthusiasts were vehement in their ejaculations of "Amen!" and "Glory be to God!" so much so that Mr. Moody requested them to delay shouting until he had finished his address.

Miss May Agnew, who had for a number of years been an Adjutant in the Salvation Army, played the piano at the evening meeting, and was assisted by four violins and two 'cellos. Miss Agnew resigned from the Army three weeks ago to join the missionary forces. Before beginning his sermon, Mr. Moody requested those present to silently pray for our Government. He said he had never known a time when it needed prayers more than now.

Mr. Moody's remarks were characteristic of the man and kept the large audience in close attention until their conclusion.

EXPLAINS MR. MOODY'S WORDS.

The Rev. Mr. Harsha Says Mr. Bryan Was Used as an Illustration.

The Rev. William Justin Harsha, in his sermon last night at the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, on "The Proposed Evangelistic Campaign for the Greater New-York," read an extract from a report of Mr. Moody's address, delivered last Monday before clergymen in the Marble Collegiate Church, and commented upon a criticism contained in an editorial of THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday. He said:

"It seems to me that most of the criticism I have seen is founded upon a mistaken idea of what Mr. Moody really said.

"In the course of his remarks he drew an illustration from the methods employed by one of the political candidates. He said that this gentleman had recently been in New-England, and while the people didn't believe a word he said they liked the way he put it, from which certain papers have rather naturally, and yet erroneously, drawn the conclusion that Mr. Moody advised ministers to use claptrap or unsound methods in reaching men and bringing them to Christ. This certainly he did not think of for a moment. He believes in ministers being bright, off-hand, common sense, and perfectly plain in what they have to say.

"As to the wisdom of holding evangelistic meetings every Sunday night there may be some difference of opinion. A large part of a minister's work consists in instructing the people and what the Bible calls edifying them, or building them up. Politicians throw all their energies into an active campaign of two or three months. After they secure the votes of the people there may not what becomes of them. After the minister gets people converted and into his church then the most important part of his pastoral work begins. With this view I am sure Mr. Moody would agree, though naturally he inclines to the strictly evangelistic method."

Maistrot Was Enticed and Assaulted.

A cry of "Murder! Police!" came from a man who was at 3 o'clock A. M. yesterday on the balcony of a fire-escape at 252 West Thirty-sixth Street. He was bleeding from a gash in his head and told a policeman that he was inveigled into the house by a woman and beaten by three men because he resisted an attempt to rob him. Three men and a woman, in a Mrs. Clark's flat, just across the hall from where the injured man, John Maistrot of 204 East Twenty-ninth Street, said he was assaulted, were arrested. They said they were May Herbert and George Clark of 252 West Thirty-sixth Street, W. J. Dowling of 242 West Thirty-sixth Street, and Walter Watson of Bensonhurst, L. I.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court, May Herbert said that Maistrot attacked her and the men came to her rescue when she screamed. Dowling and Clark corroborated her statement, and Watson declared that he knew nothing of the dispute. He was visiting a woman in the house and was attracted to the hallway by the noise. Magistrate Crane held the men in $300 bail on the charge of assault and committed the woman for trial as a suspect.

Nineteen Packages Not Delivered.

Nineteen packages that had been sent out for delivery from Hearn & Son's store, on Fourteenth Street, are now at the Twenty-second Precinct Station House. They had been left in a hallway at 129 West Forty-fifth Street Saturday night. The packages were addressed to persons all living in the neighborhood of the house where found, and the police think were left by a delivery clerk, who had become tired or had been drinking too freely. The packages will be kept at the station house till a representative from Hearn & Son's claims them.

Charles A. Hess's Republicanism.

Charles A. Hess, the candidate of the Republicans for Congress in the Twelfth District, desires to refute the statement that he had been a member of Tammany. He calls attention to a letter by him published in The Tribune July 21, 1894, in which he said: "I resigned as a member of the Republican Club some time ago, but not with the intention of joining Tammany Hall. I am as good a Republican to-day as I ever was, and I never had the slightest intention of leaving the party."

Robbed by His Roommate.

James Nafie, Track Superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Boonton, N. J., visited Hoboken Saturday night. At Gonzales Hotel he met Hamilton Force. They struck up an acquaintance, and Force invited Nafie to share his room. When Nafie awoke yesterday he was alone. His gold watch and chain were gone. Force was asleep in another room. Nafie's watch was in his overcoat pocket. He said he had taken it for safe keeping, but he was arrested on a charge of larceny.

FOUR YOUNG DELINQUENTS.

One Drunk at Three, Two Burglars, and the Other a Footpad.

William Adler, who is twelve years old and is red-haired and freckled, and who lived at 62 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, confessed to highway robbery before City Magistrate Flammer in the Harlem Police Court yesterday and was held in default of $500 bail for trial in General Sessions. On the evening of Oct. 7 Mrs. Benzogum sent her daughter Josephine, aged nine, to a grocery store and gave her a dollar bill. The girl was returning with a purchase and 90 cents in change when Adler waylaid her on the dark stairway of her home, 24 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, and robbed her. He was sent to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to await his trial.

Tommy Murphy, three years old, was found yesterday at 47 Laight Street in an intoxicated condition. His parents were both helpless through liquor. A neighbor reported to the police the condition of the family. The boy was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. Acute gastritis and intoxication due to alcohol was the diagnosis. An emetic and afterward an antidote were administered, and last night the child was pronounced out of danger. According to the neighbors the Murphys have not cooked any food for a week. Tommy may have drank whisky to relieve hunger.

Lewis Alperin, aged fifteen, of 52 Division Street, and Benjamin Wolf, aged fourteen, of 8 Chrystie Street, were yesterday charged with burglary in the Essex Market Police Court.

They were unconcerned when arraigned, and laughed and chatted with each other. They were caught on the premises of Solomon Cohen, hardware dealer, of 71 Bowery, Saturday afternoon. They gained entrance to the place by crawling through an opening under a stairway, and packed up a quantity of plated ware. This they made into two large bundles.

A policeman saw the figures of the boys in the rear of the store behind a pile of boxes where they thought they were safe from observation. When he entered the boys were just going down stairs, staggering under the weight of the bundles which they were barely able to carry.

"It's all up with us, Ben," said the Alperin boy, when they were seized.

They are said to belong to an organized gang of young thieves whose depredations have recently caused the police of the Eleventh Precinct so much trouble. They were held for trial.

DR. WALPOLE GOING ABROAD.

Elected President of an English Training School.

The Rev. Dr. George H. S. Walpole, Professor of Dogmatic Theology in the General Theological Seminary in this city, has been elected President of the Bede Training College for Schoolmasters in Durham, England, by the Trustees of that institution. He has accepted the appointment, and will leave for England immediately after the completion of his theological work at the seminary, in February.

Prof. Walpole has held his position at the General Theological Seminary for the past seven years and has always been popular with the Faculty and students. The Rev. Dr. Hoffman, Dean of the Seminary, said yesterday that the seminary was sorry to lose the valuable services of Prof. Walpole. He said he did not believe the change was for the better, as Dr. Walpole's present position was doubtless more remunerative and superior in many other respects.

Dr. Walpole was born in England in 1851 and was graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1877. He was given the tutorship of the Truro Theological School, at Truro, England, where he remained for five years. He was also an officer of the Truro Cathedral for two years. From 1882 till 1889 he was associated with St. Mary's Cathedral, in Auckland, New-Zealand. At the same time he was Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Auckland and Warden of St. John's College, Auckland.

In 1889, on recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he was appointed to the professorship in the General Theological Seminary. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the Seminary in 1889.

The Rev. Dr. Walpole has published several religious works, among them being a devotional manual entitled "The Holy Eucharist." He is an eloquent preacher, and has frequently filled the pulpit in Trinity Church and other prominent Episcopal churches in this city.

He lives at 3 Chelsea Square, on the Seminary grounds, and has a wife and three children. Mrs. Walpole, his wife, is a niece of the late Bishop Harold Browne of Winchester, England.

LARGE REGISTRY UP STATE.

Gains in a Dozen Cities Interpreted as Favorable to McKinley.

Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee received reports yesterday from several cities "up the State" giving the results of the first two days' registration, with comparisons for the same days in 1894 or 1895. The latter was used in places where personal registration was not required in 1894. Increases were shown in all cases reported. The figures were as follows:

	1895.	1896.
Schenectady	3,335	3,913
Cortlandville	2,207	2,907
Ithaca	1,017	1,959
Johnstown	1,348	1,623
Norwich	1,386	1,746
Oneonta	1,740	1,970
Rome	1,709	2,107
	1894.	1896.
Watertown	2,322	3,226
Ogdensburg	1,717	1,872
Jamestown	1,902	3,926
Auburn	2,745	3,358
Gloversville	2,944	3,047

Chairman Hackett said he thought the increase was an indication favorable to the Republicans.

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The registration throughout Rockland County yesterday indicates an increase of 10 per cent. over last year. The figures are not yet obtainable, but the largest vote ever polled in the county will probably be cast this year.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The registration for the first two days in this city was 2,583, a third more than for the first two days last Fall.

Enthralled by Chloral Hydrate.

The Hudson Street Hospital received last night Leo Winters, a German architect forty-six years old. He is a victim of the chloral habit and hardly sane. He was formerly a druggist, and can write his own prescriptions and procure chloral and opium. Winters was at one time respected. He is now homeless and penniless. He said that he was suffering from the effects of a recent operation for appendicitis, which had resulted unfavorably. He was almost frantic when he entered the hospital, having been without either opium or chloral for some time, and he begged to be given some at once. Suddenly he raved and grasped Day Clerk Hurst by the leg and arm as if to throw him down, shouting, "If you don't give me something I'll go crazy!" He was overpowered and placed in a padded cell, where he raved until given soothing medicine. He will probably be transferred to Bellevue Hospital to-day.

Samuel E. Weil Injured.

Samuel E. Weil of the Hotel San Remo was thrown out of a hansom at the corner of Hudson and Morton Streets last night. He received a severe scalp wound, abrasions of the face, and a fracture of three of his fingers. The shaft of the hansom broke at that point, and Mr. Weil was thrown head first into the street. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. Mr. Weil was on his way to Philadelphia.

It Was Only a Friendly Game.

Marx Eidenberg, proprietor of a lunchroom at 76 Chrystie Street, and two friends were playing cards in a rear room Saturday night when detectives entered the place and arrested them. Eidenberg told Magistrate Crane in Essex Market Police Court that the game was a friendly one and that the place was in no sense a gambling house. Magistrate Crane was compelled to hold him for the Grand Jury.

CUT THE BANNER DOWN TWICE.

Complication in Mr. Mitchell's Congressional Campaign.

John Murray Mitchell, Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, has his campaign headquarters at Park Row and James Street. J. H. O'Hearn is the campaign manager for Mr. Mitchell and Isaac Bernstein is the candidate's private secretary.

Mr. Mitchell purchased last week a large campaign banner. Thursday afternoon he, with his manager and secretary and a squad of workmen, raised the banner across James Street to No. 8, which is leased by the mother of George Heichel. Mr. Heichel is a political opponent of Mr. Mitchell. He cut the supporting wire with a file, and the banner dropped into the street. This made the formal public raising of the banner Friday afternoon impossible. Mr. Mitchell adjourned the ceremonies to Saturday evening.

This led to a quarrel between Heichel and Bernstein Saturday afternoon. Heichel went to Williamsburg, returning in time for the banner raising. A few minutes later the banner again fell to the street, the wire and rope for the second time having been cut at Heichel's roof.

Mr. O'Hearn and Mr. Mitchell attempted to continue the meeting despite the howls of the crowd which greeted the banner's fall with shouts of glee. O'Hearn was howled down and Mitchell constantly interrupted, so the meeting was abandoned.

Then Heichel ran to Ward Men King and Allen of the Fourth Precinct, demanding that Bernstein be arrested for stealing a cameo ring from him during the altercation of the afternoon. Heichel claimed that Bernstein had pulled the ring from his finger and put it into his pocket. Bernstein was arrested, with George Bryant and John Gallagher, who were charged with participation in the theft. Only Bernstein and Bryant were held.

They were yesterday arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court. Candidate Mitchell was their counsel. City Magistrate Mott intimated that he did not think that there was sufficient evidence to prove that Bernstein had taken the ring. Bernstein and Bryant furnished $1,000 bail for their appearance for examination Tuesday afternoon.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Baron Berndt of London is at the Holland.

—Edward Wharton of Newport is at the Cambridge.

—Gen. Charles J. Langdon of Elmira is at the Waldorf.

—Percy B. S. Pinchback of Louisiana is at the Hoffman.

—Booker T. Washington of Alabama is at the Grand Union.

—James P. Taliaferro of Jacksonville, Fla., is at the Clarendon.

—Lieut. Commander Richardson Clover, United States Navy, is at the Plaza.

—Judge John Davis of the United States Court of Claims is at the Albemarle.

—Walter Johnson of Washington and S. G. Booker of St. Louis are at the Gilsey.

—Col. J. W. Hall of Knoxville and R. R. Stone of Louisville are at the Netherland.

—The Rev. Canon Jones-Bateman of Grenada, British West Indies, is at the Astor.

—W. P. Beardsley of Auburn, N. Y., and H. V. Dodd of Chicago are at the Normandie.

—Lewis Maddux of Asheville, N. C., and S. G. Howe of Oswego are at the Buckingham.

—John C. Keeler of Canton, N. Y., and D. M. Frost of St. Louis are at the Marlborough.

—John J. Washburn of Washington and J. N. Price of Cleveland are at the Bartholdi.

—R. T. Carlton of Boston and Charles T. Winter and A. M. Robinson of Newport are at the Savoy.

—James G. Walker and T. Ashley Dent of Chicago and Henry A. Cheever of Boston are at the Grand.

—Dr. Marian MacMaster and R. W. Reynolds of London and J. R. Gerrish of Boston are at the Everett.

—W. J. Colburn of Toledo, R. A. Huntington of Boston, and Richard H. Stockdale of the Cape of Good Hope are at the Imperial.

—Leland Rankin, publisher of The Nashville (Tenn.) American; D. G. Herrold of Baltimore, and W. J. Hayes of Cleveland are at the Windsor.

—Ex-Senator Gideon C. Moody of South Dakota, Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, and Mrs. Melville W. Fuller of Washington, D. C., are at the Fifth Avenue.

—John C. Welling, Vice President, and B. F. Ayer, general counsel of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and William Sprague of Canonchet, R. I., are at the Hurray Hill.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Baum, Charles, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Botts, laces and embroideries; St. Denis Hotel.

—Bird, J. Edward & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, dress goods, silks, and velvets; A. E. Emory, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Carroll, black goods, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Hellman & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. M. Hellman, dress goods, silks, and velvets; A. Goof, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Vendome.

—Jones, R. Owen, Utica, N. Y., dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

—Levy, Loeb & Co., New-Orleans, La.; L. Loeb, laces, embroideries, cloaks, and shawls, 34 Thomas Street; Hoffman House.

—Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. B. Loveman, dress goods, silks, and velvets, linens, and white goods, 224 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

—McLean Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. McLean, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—McTeers, Payne, Hood & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. T. McTeer, clothing, 688 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

—Rice, Stix & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. L. Salveter, white goods and shawls, 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Rothschild, E., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill. W. S. Rothschild, woolens; B. F. Stewart, woolens, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; H. R. Williams, dress goods and cloths, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Spear & Brother, Middleton, Conn.; I. Spear, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

—Stern, Lauer, Shohe & Co., H. Lauer, woolens, 21 White Street; Hoffman House.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, 415 Broadway; Holland House.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 11.—The Circuit Court for this county yesterday overruled the judgment of the trial court, which convicted ex-Senator J. Q. Abbott and George Oden of soliciting bribes when members of the Legislature and sentenced them to the State prison for two years each.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 11.—William A. Boynton, cashier of the First National Bank at Franklin, Ohio, was sentenced to five years in the Ohio Penitentiary by United States Judge Sage yesterday for embezzlement aggregating $30,000. He is sixty-five years old.

HARLAN, Ky., Oct. 11.—Buford Overton, who murdered and robbed Gus Loeb and wife, will be hanged here Monday. Overton's friends, a hundred strong, have gathered to release him, and the Sheriff has doubled the guard.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 11.—The Hebrew residents of Perth Amboy belonging to the Congregation Beth Mordecai to-day dedicated a cemetery in the suburbs of the city.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Anton R. Roall, seventy-seven years old, suffering from cancer of the throat, shot himself this afternoon and died instantly.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Oct. 11.—Martin Brennan of New-Haven, about thirty-seven

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Happy only in being perfectly miserable, the wailers of Wall Street are woefully exercised over some dreadful thing that the Bank of England may soon do. Distresses at home running short, it is no achievement for these professional sniffers of evil to step across the ocean to seek a satisfactory sorrow.

***

The Bank of England having once advanced its rate of discount, it is declared that a further advance is going to be made. This was predicted with equal explicitness a week ago, but last week came and went without a change. The Bank of England has not the habit of taking everybody into its confidence. Its business is not conducted with brass-band accompaniments. What the bank will do next Thursday is altogether a matter of guesswork. Yet, judged by current vociferousness, it might be presumed that half of the two-dollar brokers of Wall Street have the bank's whole future programme in their pockets.

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If the bank does further raise its interest rate the bear theory is that American gold imports are fully done for. These same representatives of omniscience were just as sure a week ago that the former rate advance had disposed of these imports. When THE NEW-YORK TIMES announced that more millions were to come they laughed their superior disdain.

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The gold does come. It comes largely. It comes naturally. It will continue to come. And sympathy is due the amateurish wisdom that imagines a foreign bank can stop its coming.

***

A debtor says to a creditor:

"Yes, the debt is due and I have the gold to pay it. But—well—but—the money is worth more to me than it is to you; so I'll keep it."

Will he?

Not if he wants to stay solvent.

***

Europe must answer the roll call of financial responsibility. America has had a long inning as a debtor nation. We have owed and we have paid. Now a new situation is here. It is a real situation. Sane men can't doubt it. The United States has become the foremost creditor nation of the world.

***

Millions of dollars per week are going to our credit in international balances of trade.

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Any familiarity with current conditions governing in the commerce of the world must make it amply plain that the gold due here and coming here marks a movement in nowise artificial or forced—but, overwhelmingly to the contrary, natural, legitimate, and irresistible.

What is consequential, too, is that we are but at the threshhold of this sweeping change. That which has happened, represented by the acquisition of $50,000,000 of European gold, and what is happening in daily additions to this tremendous import of foreign treasure—these are but a prelude.

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So far as immediate stock market conditions are concerned, bear speculators figure largely. The public is convinced that honest money will win a sweeping victory in November, but conservative Wall Street authorities counsel customers to be patient and wait till that November victory is sealed absolutely. Wideawake speculators see in this a scalping opportunity. In the raiding contingent are operators financially powerful and adroit. They raid the market with apparent recklessness. It yields irregularly and slightly. A few speculative holders of margin stocks are shaken out. But plain on the Stock Exchange tape is continually the telling fact that for every 100 shares of long stock so captured 1,000 shares of short stocks are paraded.

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With every raid are sensational reports. The oracles predict Mr. Bryan's election. A hundred other similarly silly tales are peddled. Meanwhile the representatives of powerful interests identified with National betterment look on, calmly content, it seems, to let the bugaboo campaign run its little course.

They still pin faith, mayhap, to that homely saying of the old times, which promises that if you only give some folks rope enough they will do something with it.

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

American Tobacco	4½	Flint & P. M. pf.	1
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Louis. & Nash.	1⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1¾	Met. Traction	4⅞
Am. Sugar Refs.	3⅜	Minn. Iron	2
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	2½	Mo. Pacific	1½
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	1⅝	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	2¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2½	Nat. Lead	2¼
Bay State Gas.	8	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Brooklyn R. T.	1	N. J. Central	3¼
Ches. & Ohio	1½	N. Y. Central	1
Chicago Gas	2½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	4½
Chi. & Northw.	1⅝	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	2⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1⅝	Nor. Pac., all in. pd.	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	2¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	3⅛	Pacific Mail	1⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	1¼	P. & R., all in. pd.	2⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2⅞	Pullman Car	1⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	St. P. & Omaha	2½
Consol. Gas	2½	St. P., M. & M.	1¾
Del. & Hudson	1⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅜
Gen. Electric	2⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	2
Ill. Central	3¼	U. S. Cordage gtd.	1¼
Ill. Steel Co.	3¾	U. S. Rubber	2
Iowa Central pf.	1	Wabash pf.	1
L. E. & Western pf.	1½	West. Union Tel.	1¼
Lake Shore	1¼	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	1⅞

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Col., H. V. & T. 6s.	3¼	Northwest con.	1
Den. & R. G. 4s.	1	Oregon Imp. con.	1⅝
H. & St. J. con.	1⅝	St. P. 1st, C. & Mo.	
L., N. A. & Chi. con.	1	R. 5s	1
Manhattan 4s	1⅝	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. Co. 6s.	3	N. W. Pac. col. tr. notes	⅜
Am. Cotton Oil 8s.	2	Ohio Southern 1st.	1½
Ann Arbor 1st.	1¾	Or. Sh. Line 6s, t. r.	2
At., T. & S. F. gen.	1⅞	Or. Sh. L. & U. N. con., t. r.	3
At., T. & S. F. adj.	2½	P. & R. 1st pf. inc. all in. pd	2½
Austen & N. W. 1st.	1¼	P. & R. 2d pf. inc. all in. pd	2⅜
Cent. of N. J. gen.	2	P. & R. 3d pf. inc. all in. paid	2½
Ches. & Ohio 4½s.	1½	P. & R. gen'l. 4s R.	2⅜
Chi. & E. Ill. gen.	1½	Rich. & Dan. 6s.	1⅜
Chi. & Erie 1st.	2	Rio Gr. West. 4s.	1
Ch. & N. P. 1st t. r.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. gen'l. 6s	1½
Ch., Bur. & Q. deb.	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s.	2
Erie, gen'l. lien	2	Southern Ry. 5s.	3¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st t. r.	3	Tex. Pac. 2d con.	2¼
Iron Mt. gen'l.	1	U. P., D. & G. 5s.	3¼
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	2	U. S. Cord. 1st t. r.	3¼
Kan. & Tex. 2d.	2½	Va. Mid. gen'l.	1
Mo., Kan. & T. of T. 5s	1	Wabash 1st.	1⅞
M., L. & W. ext. 5s.	1	W., N. Y. & Pa. 2d.	1
Mob. & Ohio, gen'l.	1	Wis. Cent. 1st t. r.	3⅝
M., K. & E. 1st.	1		
N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	1		
N. W. Pac. con.	1½		

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The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Oct. 12, '95.
American Cotton Oil	12	12	22
American Cotton Oil pf.	47	47	71⅞
American Express	108½	108½	..
American Spirits Mfg.	5⅝	5½	..
*American Sugar Refineries	111	105	109
*American Sugar Refineries pf.	99½	97	102
American Tobacco	69¼	68⅝	97¼
Ann Arbor pf.	20	20	..
Atchison, T. & S. F., all in. pd.	13¼	12	21¼
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	20⅝	18½	32
Baltimore & Ohio	14	14	61
*Bay State Gas	13	11	23⅜
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20	19½	..
Brooklyn Union Gas	90	90	..
Canada Southern	45½	44⅜	64½
Canada Pacific	57½	57½	60⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	15½	13½	19½
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	70½	66⅜	85½
Chicago Gas	61½	58½	70
Chicago Great Western	4	4	..
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	71¼	67⅝	76⅝
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	124⅜	124½	127
Chicago & Northwestern	99	96⅜	105½
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	61⅞	58½	77¼
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	25⅝	24½	45
Colorado Fuel & Iron	20¾	17⅝	37
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	17	15⅞	24¼
Consolidated Gas Company	146⅜	145	144½
Delaware & Hudson	123⅝	120⅜	133½
Delaware, Lack. & Western	155	153	167
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	41⅞	41⅞	52½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	6½	6	8
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	4½	4½	0½
Erie	14	13⅜	..
Erie 1st pf.	32	32	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.	59⅜	59	67
Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	40	40	..
General Electric	25⅜	22½	37¾
Illinois Central	91⅝	88	102
Illinois Steel Co.	44	40	80½
Iowa Central	7¼	7	10⅝
Iowa Central pf.	20	20	..
Laclede Gas	26	24⅝	28
Lake Erie & Western	15	14⅜	23⅝
Lake Erie & Western pf.	65	63½	77½
Lake Shore	145¼	144	150½
Long Island	65	65	..
Louisville & Nashville	43⅝	41¼	61⅞
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi.	1¾	1½	9½
Louisville, New-Al. & Chi. pf.	5	5	27⅜
Manhattan Con.	93¾	89⅝	111
*Metropolitan Traction	103⅜	103⅜	100¾
Minnesota Iron	55	53	70½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10¾	10¼	17⅜
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	23⅜	21⅜	36¼
Missouri Pacific	20⅜	18⅞	30¾
*National Lead Co.	21½	20	34
*National Lead Co. pf.	85⅛	84	91¼
New-Jersey Central	103	100	112
New-York Central	91¾	91	101¼
New-York, Chicago & St. L.	11	10½	..
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	70	..
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf.	24	23	20½
New-York, Sus. & Western	21¾	19¾	35¾
Norfolk & W. pf., all in. pd.	15⅞	15⅝	..
North American	5	4⅝	..
Northern Pacific, all in. pd.	13⅝	12½	..
Northern Pacific pf., all in. pd.	21	19	..
Ontario & Western	13⅞	13	..
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	⅝	⅝	..
Pacific Mail	20⅛	18½	31
Phil. & Reading, 3d in. pd.	20¼	18	..
Phil. & Reading, all in. pd.	24¾	21¼	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	12¾	12	18⅝
P., Cin., C. & St. L. pf.	43	43	58
Pullman Palace Car Co.	148½	146½	172
Quicksilver	1⅞	1⅞	3
St. Louis Southwestern	4	3⅞	7⅜
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	8¾	8½	16¼
St. Paul & Duluth	20	19	31
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	110	110	..
St. Paul & Omaha	38½	36	43½
Silver bullion certs.	66¼	65⅝	68⅜
*Standard Gas	82	82	..
Southern Pacific	15¼	15¼	24⅞
Southern Railway	8¾	7¾	12⅜
Southern Railway pf.	25½	23	38¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	22½	19⅞	43
Texas Pacific	7¼	6⅝	11⅜
Union Pacific, L. r.	6¾	5¾	15⅞
Union Pac., Denver & Gulf.	1⅝	1⅝	7
U. S. Cordage	4½	4⅛	..
U. S. Cordage pf.	8¾	8	..
U. S. Cordage gtd.	17	15½	..
*United States Leather	8¾	8¼	13⅜
*United States Leather pf.	58	55½	80⅞
United States Rubber	16	15	40¼
United States Rubber pf.	68	68	94½
Wabash	6⅜	5¾	9
Wabash pf.	15	13¾	22
Western Union Telegraph	83⅞	81½	93
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6⅛	5⅜	15
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	29	28	48¼

*Unlisted.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money on call was fairly active, with rates at 4@12 per cent., with the average of loans about 5 per cent.

Time money was in light demand at 6 per cent. for all dates. Commercial paper was quiet. Rates were 7 per cent. for choice indorsements and 7½@9 for other grades.

The Bank of England lost £872,999 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 52.14, became 50.67. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost 12,650,000f in gold and 5,850,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was weak, and posted rates were reduced 1½c, to $4.82 for 60 days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.81¼@$4.81½ for 60-day bills, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.80½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1 discount. Boston—Par, discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 22c premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2 discount bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BETTER BOND BUSINESS.

Mr. N. W. Halsey of N. W. Harris & Co., discussing the conditions existing in the bond market and the outlook for securities of that kind, says:

"Things are gradually picking up and looking better. Of course there is still a great deal of hesitation and nervousness on the part of investors, and this will not disappear until after the election. But I think there is a gradual absorption of some lines of securities, and I think I can safely say that business in bond trading is better than it was a month ago.

"I do not look for any marked improvement or any boom, at least until the election is past. The uncertainty that exists as to the future will hamper any great betterment. Until the doubt is removed, investors will be cautious and will hold aloof from the market. They are a class who do not like risks.

"But as people become more and more convinced that the outcome of the political contest will be victory for the gold party, I think there will be a gradual increase in the demand for bonds and a corresponding strengthening in prices.

"From now on I look for better business and better prices in the bond market, although before the election the improvement will be slight and slow. After that, however, there should be a great deal of activity. There must be considerable gold locked up in strong boxes just now that will come out when conditions warrant it, and there must be a great deal of money that is being held back now that will be ready for investing as soon as Mr. McKinley's election is a real happening and not a hope."

KEEPING NEAR SHORE.

Jennings S. Cox of the firm of John H. Davis & Co., in talking over the financial situation, says:

"You will see just this sort of a market from now until the election. It will be very narrow, and it will be very sensitive. Slight influences will be effective and will keep prices very feverish and erratic. The speculation now is almost wholly professional. There is no increase in outside speculation, and no disposition on the part of outsiders to interest themselves.

"And among the brokers and commission houses you will find the general tendency to be toward keeping close to the shore. Everybody believes in McKinley's election, but they are letting the doubt that is so prevalent cloud their judgment and keep them from doing very much one way or the other.

"Commission houses are not counseling people to come into the market. They would rather do less business now and be in a position to take the orders which they expect after the election, than to find themselves inflated and overloaded with securities on the eve of the contest at the polls.

"One of the great factors in the situation is, I think, the gold that is being kept locked up, and which must come out after the election. There is, I believe, a great deal of it, and there will be no incentive to hoard it after McKinley is elected.

"Another powerful reason for the advance in prices which we expect to see after Nov. 3 lies in the disposition now shown on the part of holders of securities to keep them. I think that when the time for buying comes there will be a very few stocks for sale. The people who have held them all through this period of depression and uncertainty are not likely to let them go until they have a chance to realize substantial profits on them. And I am rather inclined to think that there will be a great demand and a small supply of stocks here in Wall Street after the election is over and the looked-for rise sets in."

DECLINES WILL BE TEMPORARY.

Mr. Thomas S. Holmes of Holmes & Co. said on Saturday regarding stock market conditions:

"The bears have been quite active lately, and their stock in trade has been the hesitation and nervousness of the people. In spite of the many signs that all point one way, the business public is nervous. Its nerves have had to stand a severe strain ever since the present Presidential campaign opened in June last. The conditions have been so novel that it is hard for the ordinary citizen to find his bearings.

"The bears have made this condition of sentiment their capital. At the same time the big operators, often seeing a good profit on the bull side, have been disposed to take it and help prices down lower. But the declines will be temporary, and I think that the short interest will be sure to cover practically to the last share before the election takes place.

"The resumption of gold engagements in London for American account and the continued weakness of exchange rates give a very bullish tone to speculation in Wall Street. There may be some speculative hesitation, but the existing conditions, in my opinion, are bound to create a buying power that will in all probability assert itself even prior to the election.

"In the meantime, should the professionals succeed in their efforts to mark down prices, it must be recognized that their real object is to procure stocks at an advantageous level. It may be either to cover shorts or start fresh lines on the bull side. At any rate, the speculative public need have no misgivings about following the example of the market's leaders."

SHORT SIDE DANGEROUS.

Robert Goodbody & Co., in their weekly letter to customers, say:

"It is only reasonable to suppose that some short selling has accompanied, if not caused, the decline, and it is still more reasonable to look for the closing of such ventures before election. Hence, while very likely the decline may go further, we do not think it will go far, and we do expect to see better prices before long from the natural rebound. We feel that the short side is very dangerous, but still no great harm is likely to happen to the bears for a few days or perhaps weeks."

IN THE NEXT TOWN.

President Stickney of the Chicago and Great Western Railroad has been explaining to Wall Street friends just how it is that there is so much free-silver sentiment and so many "doubtful States" out West. Mr. Stickney has the habit of making continual trips to all the towns along his system. This gives him a wide acquaintance, and brings him into intimate relations with business men scattered over an extensive field. Mr. Stickney says:

"My most interesting experience lately has been in chasing down this overwhelming free-silver sentiment which we have all heard so much about as characterizing not only our Western farmers but all the little municipal communities beyond Chicago. I have lately been through a long string of Western towns, and uniformly my experience has been that when I have said to the storekeeper or the farmer, 'I hear that you are all for free silver here,' the answer is:

"'No, we are not for free silver in this town, and the farmers round about here are not for free silver, but—but—you'll find a hotbed of it just over in the next town.'

"In the next town it was just the same. 'No wild free silverism here—but—just a little beyond, in the next town.'

"This sort of thing," continued Mr. Stickney, "tells the story of what the facts largely are all over the West. Western people are not the foolish crowd which many tales about them represent."

WHEAT UP, SILVER DOWN.

Woerishoffer & Co. make this pertinent observation in a letter to out-of-town customers:

"Foreign exchange is weak. Considerable gold is now afloat, and more reported as engaged. It looks as if we were to have another large addition to our gold imports. Europe never buys anything from us that can be procured to equal advantage elsewhere, so that our increasing exports of cereals is conclusive evidence we have something this year the world needs.

"It is a little rough on Mr. Bryan and his friends that wheat should be advancing in the face of the decline in silver. It seems almost cruel to that party of demagogues and their blind adherents that gold should be coming here by millions just at the time they insist the gold bugs of Europe and of Wall Street are locking it up for purposes of oppressing the poor."

NO MORE DISCOUNTING.

Notwithstanding the general confidence in the victory of McKinley and the gold forces, it is perhaps not likely that Wall Street will go much further than it already has in pre-discounting the outcome of the election. Even those who are expecting great results from a sound-money verdict will regard the next three weeks not so much as a time for forcing up prices as an opportunity for buying stocks, and they may therefore be expected to encourage a downward tone rather than an advance.

HENRY CLEWS.

BUSINESS MEN OF VIRGINIA.

J. W. Reinhart, ex-President of the Atchison Company, who is now devoting himself to railroad interests in Virginia, has been visiting New-York. Virginia, he says, is not a sure Bryan State. Claims that it is are not claims made by candid men acquainted with the situation. In every one of the towns of the State, Mr. Reinhart says, there are old-time Democrats outspoken for Palmer and Buckner, and in many parts of the State veteran local leaders of the Democratic Party are going far enough to declare that they will vote for McKinley. This is especially so where there are any industrial interests.

CHICAGO HOPEFULNESS.

Certain business men in Chicago are jubilating over what they claim to be advantages gained for their city in the proposed new schedule of rates agreed upon by Western railroads. The particular benefit to Chicago, according to these authorities, has to do with effects which they claim will influence the flow of grain to Chicago to the extent of heading off recent rapidly developing tendencies to ship toward Southern ports. Rates to Chicago are to be far enough below those to New-Orleans and Galveston to give to Chicago a net advantage sufficient to bring back a rapidly waning prestige. According to the Chicago authorities, their gain will be a New-York gain also—grain moving through old channels from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard.

NOT A TRUST "CORNER."

In Boston business circles much enthusiasm is being awakened in the market for leather. Prices are buoyant. Some authorities in the trade are predicting scanty supplies. There is on all sides, however, a disposition to doubt that the Leather Trust, whose shares are dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange, is figuring at all influentially in the making of trade conditions. The idea of anything like a corner in sole leather is laughed at.

COMPETITION BUGABOOS.

Starting new sugar refineries—and it's an off day when Wall Street doesn't evolve one or two new ones—does not somehow worry veteran Wall Street operators as much as it does the speculative novice. Aside from the fact that such new manufacturing plants are not put up and equipped over night, old-timers in Wall Street have learned over and over again the lesson that predictions of competition in any business are rather transient bear arguments.

The history of New-York's gas supply is a fair illustration. When the Equitable system, with its strong backers, began to lay its mains, down went the stock of the established corporations through sales by shivering investors who saw old property about to be extinguished. Then the companies which now compose the Consolidated made more money than ever before. Along came the Standard, with Russell Sage's backing. There was the same shiver, the same attack on Consolidated quotations, the same increase in Consolidated earnings. The East River project produced the same spasm. Consolidated Gas was knocked down 40 points or so. It didn't stay down on the last competition any more than it did on the first.

One difference between the gas situation and the much-hippodromed Sugar Trust competition is that the new gas companies were real. New sugar refining companies have the habit of getting lost, strayed, or stolen.

NEIGHBORLY CHICAGO.

Much new interest is being shown in the affairs of the Chicago Gas Company—the Gas Trust, as it is called in Wall Street, where its shares are frequently favorite Stock Exchange footballs. Yesterday announcement was made that Attorney General Maloney of Illinois was again talking very bitterly against the company. He has been making some new motions in court, and has cited the managers of the property to show cause why some new exactions should not be imposed on them.

All this crusading against the Chicago Gas is of live interest in New-York for the reason that something like 90 per cent. of the stock of the company is owned here. That fact is not infrequently quoted as one of the potent reasons why Illinois politicians are forever attacking it.

ANOTHER KAFIR BOOM.

Over in London they are getting ready for what they believe will be another season of activity in the Kafir stocks. The London Statist is proclaiming in a vague sort of way that there are already in existence combinations and pools which are on the eve of buying up big blocks of the South African shares. The Statist says:

"Two or three months ago, before political and monetary troubles were foreshadowed, the impression was pretty generally entertained that the Autumn of this year would witness an improvement in markets, owing to better economic conditions of working and the growth of production in gold. Late in August a false start was made, but it was nipped in the bud by the arising political discomforts, and the market since has been at times very depressed, in consequence of the disturbance of the money market. When the tendency was to firmness late in August certain groups were making inquiries as to the terms on which they could obtain considerable blocks of some of the favorite South African shares. Naturally, with the change in conditions above referred to, they held their hand, and have not since put in an appearance. But there are signs that they only deferred their intentions, and under the circumstances of a lower platform of prices are likely to again be in evidence. Indeed, as we last week mentioned, they have been waiting for the London and Paris settlements to be adjusted and for the subsidence of political unrest, and we may expect, unless something untoward again occurs, that combinations will be effected to purchase considerable quantities of shares."

CASH AND COTTON.

Attention is attracted in down-town business circles by the following memorandum which is going the rounds:

Year.	Circulation in United States.	Per capita.	Price of cotton. Cents.
1870	$675,212,000	$17.50	23.38
1873	751,881,000	18.04	18.15
1875	754,101,000	17.16	15.00
1880	973,282,000	19.41	12.02
1885	1,262,548,000	23.02	10.34
1890	1,429,251,000	22.82	11.53
1894	1,660,808,000	24.28	6.26

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $2,926,825. The banks now hold $15,599,200 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $3,227,300, an increase in specie of $2,649,300, a decrease in legal tender of $2,638,200, an increase in deposits of $3,751,700, and an increase in circulation of $335,400.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Oct. 10,'96.	Oct. 3, '96.	Oct. 12, '95.
Loans	$456,393,300	$453,166,000	$506,606,000
Specie	58,450,400	55,801,100	60,861,900
Legal tender	71,770,000	74,408,200	86,687,800
Net deposits	458,484,800	454,733,100	533,491,200
Circulation	20,295,800	19,960,400	14,307,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Oct. 10,'96.	Oct. 3, '96.	Oct. 12, '95.
Specie	$54,450,400	$55,801,100	$60,861,900
Legal tender	71,770,000	74,408,200	86,687,800
Total reserve	$136,220,400	$130,209,300	$147,549,700
Reserve required a'g't deposits	114,621,200	113,683,275	133,372,800
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$15,599,200	$16,526,025	$14,176,900

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$15,599,200	1891	$6,639,475
1895	14,176,900	1890	3,155,225
1894	60,847,325	1889	*708,025
1893	33,896,000	1888	10,314,550
1892	1,936,575	1887	7,260,200

*Deficit.

RANGE OF THE WEEK'S PRICES.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Saturday, Oct. 3:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
American Sugar Refs.	111	105	107	-3⅝
American Tobacco	69¼	68⅜	68⅝	+4½
Atchison, Top. & S. F.	13¼	12	12½	-1
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	20⅜	18⅛	18⅜	-2
Bay State Gas	13	11	11	-3
Ches. & Ohio	15⅛	13⅛	13⅞	-1⅜
Chicago Gas	61⅛	58½	58⅝	-2½
Chicago & Northwest	99	96⅝	97	-1⅝
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	70½	66⅞	67⅝	-1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	25⅜	24⅛	24⅛	-1⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	71¼	67⅝	68	-3½
Chi., R. I., & Pac.	61⅞	58½	58¼	-2½
Col. Fuel & Iron	20¾	17⅝	17⅝	-2½
Del. & Hudson	123¾	120¾	120¾	-4
Del., Lack. & West.	155	153	153½	
General Electric	28⅜	25¼	25⅝	-2⅜
Laclede Gas	26	24⅝	24⅞	+⅛
Lake Shore	145⅛	144	144	-1⅜
Louis. & Nash.	43⅝	41¼	41⅜	-1⅝
Manhattan	93⅜	89⅜	90⅜	-1
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	23⅜	21⅜	21⅜	-2
Mo. Pacific	20⅜	18⅜	18⅞	-1½
N. J. Central	103	100	100½	-3¼
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	21⅜	19½	19½	-1⅝
Nor. Pacific	13⅝	12½	12½	-1⅜
Nor. Pac. pf.	21	19	19	-2¼
Pacific Mail	20⅞	18½	19	-2
P. & Reading, all in. pd.	24⅞	21¼	22½	-2⅜
St. Paul & Omaha	38½	36	36¾	-2½
Southern Railway	8¾	7¾	7¾	-⅞
Southern Railway pf.	25½	23	23½	-1¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	22½	19¾	20	-2
Union Pacific	6⅛	5¾	5¾	-⅞
U. S. Leather pf.	58	55½	56¾	..
Wabash pf.	15	13⅝	13¾	-1
Western Union	83⅞	81½	82	-1½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6⅛	5⅜	5⅜	-¼

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65@65½. Sales of 38,000 ounces were made during the week at 66¼@65⅝, with the last sale at 66⅝, a decline of ⅝c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 64¾c per ounce, a decline of 1c as compared with a week ago. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 49⅞@51⅜c, a fall of ⅝@⅞c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 29 15-16d per ounce, a decline during the week of ⅝d.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $59,325,106, and the exports for the same period $50,651,048. The net imports, therefore, have been $8,674,058. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $45,063,600, in 1894, $65,904,111, and in 1893 $13,181,122.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Oct. 8, 1896	£39,513,443	.....
Oct. 10, 1895	41,726,641	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Oct. 8, 1896	78,524,207	£49,519,149
Oct. 10, 1895	78,867,579	49,553,583

BANK OF GERMANY.

Oct. 8, 1896	27,341,167	13,670,583
Oct. 10, 1895	31,411,445	13,,504,905

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Oct. 8, 1896	29,095,000	12,759,000
Oct. 10, 1895	21,895,000	13,008,000

SPAIN.

Oct. 8, 1896	8,528,000	10,420,000
Oct. 10, 1895	8,004,000	11,560,000

NETHERLANDS.

Oct. 8, 1896	2,634,000	6,783,000
Oct. 10, 1895	4,273,000	6,811,000

BELGIUM.

Oct. 8, 1896	2,705,333	1,352,667
Oct. 10, 1895	2,987,333	1,493,667
Total last week	£188,341,150	£94,504,399
Week ended Oct. 1	191,939,932	96,053,053
Corresponding week last year	188,305,689	96,889,358

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday	$7,930,278
Corresponding week 1895	10,264,001
Since Jan. 1, 1896	349,433,551
Corresponding period 1895	410,961,257
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$8,423,530
Corresponding week 1895	6,380,039
Since Jan. 1, 1896	276,770,878
Corresponding period 1895	259,719,581
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$2,271,183
Corresponding week 1895	152,989
Since Jan. 1, 1896	64,351,157
Corresponding period 1895	25,075,463
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$893,240
Corresponding week 1895	751,545
Since Jan. 1, 1896	90,050,551
Corresponding period 1895	99,341,206

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending Oct. 10	$559,935,113
Balances for week ending Oct. 10	32,149,367
Exchanges for week ending Oct. 3	575,784,820
Balances for week ending Oct. 3	38,382,905
Exchanges for week ending Sept. 26	478,781,426
Balances for week ending Sept. 26	27,500,080
*Exchanges for week ending Sept. 19	491,071,826
Balances for week ending Sept. 19	27,822,740
*Exchanges for week ending Sept. 12	430,258,378
*Balances for week ending Sept. 12	26,161,945
Exchanges for week ending Sept. 5	477,538,834
Balances for week ending Sept. 5	28,927,368

*Five days.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 10.—There was a slightly firmer tone to values, but no improvement in trading during the past week. Westinghouse Air Brake advanced to 150 bid for small lots, but there are no offerings; this is equivalent to 164, dividend on, the 5 per cent. regular and 5

THE NATIONAL BANKS

STATEMENTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCT. 6, 1896.

All National Bank Statements Published in The New-York Times Will Be Republished in Book Form and Can Be Had Free Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 1261.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,

at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business October 6th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,024,742.61
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		21.81
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,902.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		324,970.08
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		113,777.38
Due from State banks and bankers		3,986.39
Checks and other cash items		19,470.48
Exchanges for Clearing House		61,304.65
Notes of other National banks		496.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,251.80
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$126,066.50	
Legal-tender notes	100,435.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	30,000.00	256,501.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		6,000.00
Total		$1,969,774.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	9,560.55
National bank notes outstanding	44,620.00
Tax account	4,413.00
Due to other National banks	64,384.98
Dividends unpaid	1,730.70
Individual deposits subject to check	1,189,495.91
Demand certificates of deposit	813.64
Certified checks	14,755.28
Bills payable	140,000.00
Total	$1,969,774.64

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, WM. H. CHASE, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of October, 1896. JOS. E. KEHOE, Notary Public N. Y. Co., (No. 12.)

Correct—Attest:
JOHN WILKIN,
HENRY HOFHEIMER,
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF,
} Directors.

[No. 1,105.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK

at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Oct. 6, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$762,689.97
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,483.02
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		10,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		21,110.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		159,880.85
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		81,624.57
Due from State banks and bankers		2,558.64
Checks and other cash items		22,128.09
Exchanges for Clearing House		60,611.97
Notes of other National banks		1,884.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		881.15
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$139,326 50	
Legal-tender notes	101,440.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	50,000.00	290,766.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Total		$1,778,848.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	250,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	87,721.71
National bank notes outstanding	222,300.00
Dividends unpaid	5,101.44
Individual deposits subject to check	1,152,610.54
Demand certificates of deposit	4,357.21
Certified checks	6,757.81
Total	$1,778,848.78

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th of October, 1896. WILBUR F. SMITH, Notary Public, Kings Co. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
RAYMOND JENKINS,
CHARLES BANKS,
DAVID BANKS,
} Directors.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL & MORTGAGE BANK OF MEXICO.

The twenty-fifth semi-annual drawing for redemption of mortgage bonds will take place on October 30th, 1896, at 8 P. M., at the offices of the bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the bank, at their face value and at par, on and after January 1st, 1897, at which date they will cease to bear interest.

The President J. DE TERESA MIRANDA. Mexico, 17th September, 1896.

Indianapolis Gas Bonds.

Union Typewriter 1st pfd. Stock.

Southern & Atlantic Telegraph Stock.

BOUGHT BY

TOBEY & KIRK,

8 BROAD ST.

DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE R. R. Co., Detroit, October 2, 1896.—One (1) Per Cent. will be paid to the registered holders of the Land Grant Bonds of this company on the 12th inst., at the Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St., N. Y., being the amount of interest on said bonds to Sept. 30, 1896.

Blank orders may be procured at the office of the Trust Company.

Transfer books will close 8th inst. and reopen Oct. 13.

JAMES McMILLAN,
F. E. DRIGGS,
} Trustees.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES, Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New-York City, October 9th, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. October 19th, 1896, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New-York. Subsistence stores, viz.: Baking powder, beans, rice, coffees, teas, sugars, syrup, salt, canned articles, chocolate, spices, olive oil, pickles, pipes, toilet soap, borax, thread in spools, stationery, brushes, towels, &c., &c. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic" production and "manufacture;" for such details see schedule. Information with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, mode of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened October 19th, 1896, and addressed to MAJOR J. F. WESTON, C. S., U. S. A.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., (central standard time,) OCTOBER 16, 1896, for manufacture of 25 express delivery wagons. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Wagons," and addressed A. G. ROBINSON, Depot Q. M.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids or estimates for building an ambulance station and vaccine laboratory on Seventeenth Street, East of Avenue C, will be received at the office of the Health Department, Criminal Court Building, until Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1896, at 12:30 P. M.

For further particulars see City Record.

NOTICE.—Estimates for preparing for and repairing the crib bulkhead at the foot of East 13th Street, East River, under Contract No. 550 will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, October 20, 1896. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—Estimates for preparing for and repairing and extending a portion of the pier at the foot of West 131st St. North River, under Contract No. 549, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon Oct. 13, 1896. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus Steinway instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

THE TURF.

Morris Park Races.

BY WESTCHESTER RACING ASSOCIATION.

First Day, TUESDAY, Oct. 13th,

and each TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY FOLLOWING, including ELECTION DAY, TUESDAY, Nov. 3, 1896.

SIX RACES EACH DAY.

FIRST DAY:

THE NURSERY FOR TWO YEARS OLD, THE JEROME FOR THREE YEARS OLD, AND FOUR OTHER RACES.

FIRST RACE, 2 P. M. DAILY.

Take 2d Av. Elevated to Willis Av. and 122d St. and change for Special Trains direct to track, leaving at 12:30, 1, 1:30, and 2 P. M.

Morris Park Steeplechases

Wednesdays,

Oct. 14th and 21st.

AND HURDLE RACES

Autumn Selling Hurdle Race, Three-mile Steeplechase Handicap and three other races.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,

AQUEDUCT, L. I.

Last Day Monday, Oct. 12, at 2:15 P. M.

Admission to grand stand and inclosure, $1.50. Trains leave foot East 34th St. at 10:40 A. M., 12:30, 1:10, 1:20, and 1:40 P. M. Also, from Flatbush Av., 10:52, 1, 1:20, and 1:25 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. "L."

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress in private family, or housework in small family; city or country. 413 West 31st St., Cooper's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city reference. A. B., Box 789, 1,227 Broadway, Times Up-town Office.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class chambermaid; nine years' best city reference from last employer. 241 West 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress; good city reference. 134 West 20th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; references. Sigmund, 103 East 2d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a first-class chambermaid and coarse washing; present employer can be seen. Harrel, 1,702 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid; will assist with washing; best reference; no cards. 181 East 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl, as first-class chambermaid; best city references. 104 West 37th St.; L. Johnson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family; best city reference. 217 West 16th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; best reference; no cards. Ring Minogue's bell, 582 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—Can furnish highest reference. Advertiser, 366 West 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl, lately landed. 157 East 33d St.

CHAMBERWORK and SEWING.—Willing to assist with work; city or country; city references. 212 East 33d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; soups, bread, and biscuits, &c.; good reference. Call at Mrs. Rolly's, 35 Columbus Av., near 61st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By a young woman; competent; five years' references; city or country. Mary, 753 6th Av., 43d St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; together or separate; one as cook, the other as chambermaid; city reference. Mrs. Ryan, 165 East 85th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook in private family; best reference from present employer. 325 West 58th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; all kinds of fancy cooking; best reference. 232 East 81st St., Clark's bell.

COOK.—First-class; by a respectable Protestant woman; in private family; best reference given. Cook, 507 West 19th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her business, and can furnish best references. 115 West 31st St.; no cards.

COOK.—First-class; in private family or boarding house; best reference. 336 West 49th St., Devine's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; by day or month; good references. 108 West 40th St., ring basement bell.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; excellent city reference. Call for two days, 244 West 69th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—As cook and laundress; best city reference. 217 East 125th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing, ironing, or housecleaning by a respectable woman, with undoubted references. Costello's bell, 152 East 39th St.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing, ironing, and housecleaning by the day; A1 reference. Mrs. Porter, 546 East 86th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day, will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By North German visiting governess; diplomée; recommended by prominent families of New-York City; four languages; English branches, music, (Berlin Hochschule;) will also give part of time for refined home. 405 West 57th St.

GOVERNESS.—By North German young lady, teaching German, French, English, and music, as visiting governess, or single lessons 35 cents each; highest references. Conversation, Box 76 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—An educated North German lady desires position in American family as nursery governess; teaches elementary branches; is good sewer; highest city references. M. M., 1,026 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an educated German lady (Hanover) as nursery governess or visiting governess; kindergarten system; take entire charge of children; music; best city references. L. Dronia, 1,074 Avenue A, corner 58th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—German; speaking French; little English; able to do sewing; with children; good references. B. Ernst, 136 7th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a capable, trustworthy woman as housekeeper; fine seamstress; personal reference; small salary. A. B., Box 171 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable girl as working housekeeper; will go in the country. Call at present employer's, Mrs. Warner, 6 East 107

"AN OLD-TIME SWINDLER"

THAT'S WHAT THE POLICE SAY OF THE REV. MR. JAMESON.

The Alleged Minister Has Had a Checkered Career—Several Times This Year He Registered Under Assumed Names at the Hotel Savoy and Left Without Paying His Bills—Dr. Young Tells What He Knows of Him.

The "Rev." James Jameson, the alleged Episcopal minister arrested on Friday, charged with stealing $580 worth of jewelry from the New-Netherland Hotel and also with violating the hotel law, has had a very varied career, according to those who were his friends.

The Rev. Henry St. George Young, the chaplain of Bellevue Hospital, who befriended the man and who interceded for him with the manager of the New-Netherland Hotel, explained his connection with the case yesterday. Like others, the Rev. Mr. Young was simply taken in by Jameson, and the letter that he wrote in behalf of the alleged minister was undertaken before he knew that Jameson stood charged with robbery, or that he had been making a practice of defrauding hotels. It was not until yesterday morning that Mr. Young learned of the really serious charge made against Jameson, and of the exposure made in yesterday's papers about him. Then he was sorry that in his goodness of heart he had been tricked into interceding for the man.

The Rev. Mr. Young was a very serious person when a NEW-YORK TIMES reporter called on him yesterday.

"I am truly surprised at the revelations made about Jameson," said he, with just an indication of tears in his eyes. "I had every reason to believe that he was what he claimed to be, and I have known of him for more than two years.

Said Bishop Potter Ordained Him.

"He was then admitted to Bellevue Hospital for the purpose of having an operation performed a trifle more than two years ago. That was the first time I saw him. He claimed to be a Scotchman from Edinburgh, and told me that he was ordained a minister by Bishop Potter in this city. When, one day, I was told that a man claiming to be a minister was in the hospital, I went to see him. I was quite impressed with his story. He claimed that he had been West and South for some years, and had been unable to hold a steady charge because of his ill health. He showed me letters of recommendation from the Bishop of Missouri, the Bishop of Michigan, and from the Bishop of Louisiana. These letters stated that the "Rev." Jameson had done work for the Bishops in various towns under their charge, and was a trustworthy and honorable servant of God. The letters may have been forgeries, but I believed they were genuine.

"While Jameson was in the hospital I frequently gave him small sums of money out of my own pocket, and when he was well enough I succeeded in having him removed to a home in the city. He did not seem able to get anything to do, and I tried to get a charge for him, but without much success. I knew nothing about his history except what he told me. I finally gave him some letters of introduction and he disappeared for a long time. I think he came back about eight months ago. He told me that he had been West, but had been obliged to give up his work owing to his health. Before he left, I understand, he underwent a second operation for his trouble in a Brooklyn hospital. His first operation had not been successful, but the second, he claimed, had given him much relief.

Church Aid Society Helped Him.

"When he came back to the city some months ago, he was still down on his luck, and I have done much to aid him since that time. He has come to my house several times pleading hunger, and has eaten at my table. Besides giving him money at the hospital myself, I have aided him in securing money from others. I fear now that I have been grossly deceived. Some months ago I learned of a vacancy in a church at Flemington, N. J., and sent the "Rev." Mr. Jameson there with letters of recommendation. Previous to this I aided him in securing some money from the Church Aid Society. He went to Flemington and remained a few weeks, and then came back again. He had letters, seemingly written by the rector of that church, stating that the Rev. Jameson had given the best of satisfaction, but, owing to his age and illness, the church was unable to keep him.

"Jameson has been at the hospital nearly every day since then, and has eaten there and continued to receive money from various persons. Some of his mail came to the hospital.

"I knew nothing of his trouble until I received a message from the chief detective station asking me to call on him. I did so, and in a pitiful voice he told me how he had gone to the hotel hungry and had been obliged to leave without paying his bill. I knew nothing of the charge of robbery made against him, and supposing his hunger and poverty had induced him to go to the hotel for food, I interceded for him. This morning I learned for the first time that he was accused of robbery. I can now see how I have been imposed upon by him. I shall have no more to do with the matter and am sorry my zeal for what I supposed was a worthy cause induced me to go to his relief."

Some facts, that were not told by the Rev. Young, but of which he was aware, were told by Dr. Lewis Brown, the librarian at Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Brown is a close friend of Rev. Young, and was also deceived by the "Rev." Jameson.

Recommended by Bishops.

"How could we help but place confidence in Jameson?" asked Dr. Brown yesterday. "He had letters of recommendation from several Bishops and seemed in such very hard luck that we never suspected until now that he was other than he claimed to be. He has come here frequently and had dinner with me, and I know that poor Dr. Young was badly deceived by him. Dr. Young has done everything that was possible to aid the man, and has given him money out of his own pocket more than fifty times that I know of. We knew nothing about him outside of the hospital, and I did not even know where he lived. I don't believe Dr. Young did, either.

"Jameson seemed to know all about the Episcopal Church, but I never saw him conduct service. If I had been asked to pass criticism on him at that time my only complaint would have been that he was a little too flippant for a minister of God. I never heard him use slang, though, and he seemed thoroughly educated. Why, he deceived the Rev. Mr. Young so well that the latter induced the Church Aid Society to give him $50. This was about ten weeks ago. Within the past two or three weeks I know that Mr. Young induced Augustus A. Low of Brooklyn, a brother of President Seth Low of Columbia University, to lend him $100. I can't imagine what he has done with this money. The Rev. Mr. Young also recommended Jameson to a lady who gives much to charity. She sent him three full suits of underwear. I know this because they were sent to the hospital. Only last week, on Thursday, Jameson was here and claimed that he had no money. I took him down cellar to eat with me."

It was at first supposed that the police obtained a clue to the whereabouts of Jameson from the letter written by the Rev. Mr. Young to the manager of the New Netherland Hotel, interceding for the man, but this was incorrect. The information that led to the arrest of Jameson in Brooklyn on Friday came from Bidwas Detective Kerr of the Hotel Savoy, which was also victimized by Jameson. The hotel succeeded in collecting the money due it, and thus learned the home address of the clerical swindler.

Jameson first came to the Savoy on April 20 last, and registered as "J. R. Scott, Washington, D. C." He left without paying his bill. He came to the hotel again on Aug. 5, and registered as "Edward C. Ferguson, Newburg, N. Y." After remaining a day he again left without paying his bill, nor was he recognized by the hotel clerks. Not satisfied with this, he again registered at the Savoy on Sept. 17, this time as "D. R. Fraser, Providence, R. I." The hotel clerks then recognized him, principally by reason of his clerical garb. They said nothing, but had Detective Kerr watch him. Jameson remained at the hotel two days, and then left. He was followed to Brooklyn by Detective Kerr, and run to earth at 418 Cumberland Street. The next day the detective called on him with a bill of $10 for his hotel accommodation and was taken to 175 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, where Jameson secured the $10 from a Miss Sarah Dykman. He paid the bill.

Miss Dykman Claims the Money.

It was Detective Kerr who told Detective Conway of the New-Netherland where to look for his man, and it was at 175 South Elliott Place where Jameson was arrested. The three rolls of money found in his trunk by the police were claimed by Miss Dykman and turned over to her.

Jameson's claim that he went to the New-Netherland Hotel because he was hungry and wanted to secure something to eat, will not hold water, in view of the statement made by Chief Clerk Breen of the hotel yesterday.

"Jameson," said he, "came here at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and was assigned to a room. His claim that the satchel found in Room 389 is not his is absurd, when it is understood that no guest can secure a room in this hotel without baggage unless he pays in advance. But to return to his plea of hunger, he remained in his room from 2 o'clock until 7:30 o'clock, when he left, and he was not once inside the dining room or restaurant. If he had been hungry the first thing he would have asked for would have been something to eat."

Augustus A. Low was seen in Brooklyn yesterday. He said he had known the "Rev." Jameson a long time, but had not seen him lately until a week or so ago. He would not discuss the subject of the alleged minister's arrest.

The police expect to have the full record of Jameson in a few days. They do not hesitate in saying that he is a professional swindler, and point to two new facts in support of their claim. When Jameson was taken to the New-Netheland Hotel on Friday for identification he remarked: "I know what you are going to do. You are going to stand me up for these people."

The police claim that this is a favorite expression of crooks, and is used by the police in general. It means to stand a person up to be looked at for the purpose of identification. No one, they say, but old-timers—certainly not a minister of the Church—would have been familiar with this expression. Another fact which was significant in their minds was that when Jameson was photographed and measured at Police Headquarters he seemed to know just what was to be done without it being necessary to tell him. This, they say, indicates that he had been photographed and measured by the police on some previous occasion.

Jameson Was Liked in Flemington.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Oct. 11.—The "Rev." James Jameson was pastor of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, in this town, for one year. He came here in 1892, and while here stopped at the Union Hotel. During his charge he raised by subscription in Flemington, New-York, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn $600, with which he paid off the debt of the church. He also raised funds and had the church recarpeted and repaired. He was a great favorite here, and many regretted to lose him. when a story was circulated that he indulged too freely in liquors, and he resigned. Many persons in Flemington believe him innocent of the charge which caused him to leave the church here, and his friends do not believe the charges now made against him in New-York.

BETRAYED BY HER SONG.

Girl Accused of Theft Arrested in Church by Her Mistress.

If fourteen-year-old Etta Moore had not attended the jubilee services of the Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church in Bleecker Street on Saturday and lifted up her voice in song she would not now be a prisoner committed to Worcester, Mass., to stand trial on a charge of larceny.

For the last three years, and until three weeks ago, Etta Moore, who is an orphan, lived with Mrs. Mary Anderson in Worcester, Mass. Then she ran away. At the same time Mrs. Anderson missed $20 from a bureau drawer. She suspected the girl, and applied to the police. The police learned that the girl had left Worcester, but they could obtain no clue to her whereabouts.

Mrs. Anderson formerly lived in this city, and was married in the Bleecker Street Church. She came on to participate in the jubilee services. As she entered the church on Saturday she heard a fresh young voice that seemed strangely familiar ringing loudly above the other singers, "Lord to thee I make confession." The singer was Etta.

Mrs. Anderson seated herself near the door and waited for the conclusion of the services. Then she caught hold of her former protégé as she was leaving the church and asked her what she had done with the $20. The girl wept, but declined to answer, and Mrs. Anderson took her to the Jefferson Market Police Court. The Magistrate had left for the day, but one of the court policemen found Agent Barkley of the Gerry society, who accepted Mrs. Anderson's complaint, and took Etta Moore to the society's rooms. The girl said that when she left her home in Worcester she obtained work with a Mrs. Elizabeth Bender at 165 West Twenty-third Street.

Mrs. Bender had gone to Europe on Saturday, and Etta was out of a place. She went to a church because she loved to sing hymns. When the girl was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday Mrs. Anderson said that a warrant had been issued for the girl's arrest in Worcester, and Magistrate Crane committed her back to the Gerry society, pending the arrival of an officer from that place.

Mrs. Anderson and Etta Moore are negresses.

MASS AT ST. AGNES'S CHURCH.

Celebrated at the New Altar by Mgr. Marengo of Athens.

Mass was celebrated for the first time yesterday at the beautiful new marble altar which was consecrated last Wednesday by Bishop Farley in St. Agnes's Church, on Forty-third Street, near Lexington Avenue.

Mgr. Marengo, the Vicar General of Athens, Greece, officiated. The solemn high mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Father Francis H. Wall, pastor of the Church of the Holy Rosary, was deacon.

Mgr. Marengo is an officer of the diocese of Bishop Pallto of Athens, a classmate and warm friend of the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann, the pastor of St. Agnes's Church. Mgr. Marengo did not preach yesterday. An extra quartet was added to the church choir, however, and the music was exceptionally good.

A large number of visitors attended 11 o'clock services to see the new altar and hear the music. The ushers were unable to find seats for all, and the crowd of persons standing reached out to the steps leading to the church entrance.

Stealing the Inside of a House.

Capt. Vredenburg of the Oak Street Police Station Saturday noticed a number of Italians coming out of unoccupied houses, 18 and 20 Roosevelt Street. The men carried saws and hatchets and the women bundles of wood. An investigation resulted in the arrest of ten Italians. It was found that they had ripped up the floors, taken out the window and door casings, and even sawed out a part of the ceiling. The examination of the prisoners will be held to-day in Centre Street Police Court.

Mrs. Grannis's Protest.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, who during several years, has made an unsuccessful attempt to register and vote, renewed her effort Saturday morning with the usual result. She has written a letter to THE NEW-YORK TIMES protesting against what she considers this unconstitutional disenfranchisement of a citizen, but adds she nevertheless intends exercising the privilege through the medium of a male friend, as she has done in the past.

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT

DR. EATON TALKS OF RICH MEN AND HEAVEN.

The Arraignment of Wealth Is a Disintegrating Social Force, He Says, and a Thing to be Put Down—The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., Replies to Mr. Bryan—Dr. Remensnyder Doesn't Think Ministers Should Preach Politics at All.

"The Arraignment of Wealth" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton's sermon in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, yesterday. His text was:

"It is easier for a camel to enter the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God."

The preacher said that during the past week a newspaper had sent a representative to a number of clergymen to get their interpretation of this passage. That newspaper, Dr. Eaton said, meant to support the masses as against the classes.

"There is one surprising feature," the speaker said, "in this discussion that is going on as to the attitude of religion in the so-called antagonism of the classes and the masses. The personality of Jesus has been changed. In the present sociological age, Jesus Christ has become, in this discussion, a demagogue. These agitators claim that if Jesus were again on earth He would become the shield of the laboring people, the counselor and guide of strikers, as against the capitalists, and a warm supporter of the workingmen as against the employers.

"It is in the same spirit that the press, utterly fearless and of mighty influence, seeks to lay the foundation for a new order of things in which the attitude of Jesus of Nazareth shall be changed and the Gospels shall have a new meaning. This new order of things is anti-social and threatens the destruction of our civilization. It is time for the people to pause and consider the true teaching of Jesus.

"The parable about the needle's eye and the rich man is supposed by some to mean that it is impossible for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God. In the ancient city of Hebron there was a small gate leading into the town intended for pedestrians. It was nearly impossible for a camel laden with merchandise to pass through. But if the merchandise was removed the camel might squeeze through. This gate was called the 'Needle's Eye.'

"Jesus was not a demagogue, but made a principle that applied to all classes. When orators nowadays assert that Jesus reviled the rich and espoused the cause of the poor let us remember that He never made any distinction between rich and poor. There are saints among the rich as there are among the poor. There are demons and anarchists among the lower orders as there are among the highest orders of society.

"There is an intimate relation between the prosperity of the working people and the accumulation and concentration of wealth. In England and America there is the greatest concentration of wealth. We hear orators say that the prosperity of the workingman depends on the rate of wages. In Asia and some European countries where there is little accumulation and concentration of wealth wages are much less than in this country and England.

"In this country wages are fifteen times higher than in China. I do not say there are not some ignoble beings accumulating wealth, but wealthy men in the past have made great sacrifices for the promotion of patriotism, religion, and the advancement of civilization. The orderly elements of the community have been the men prominent in commercial life and engaged in accumulating wealth.

"The time has come when every pulpit should stand for the men of wealth, the men who are the pillars of society, of civilization—the Peter Coopers, the Peabodys, the Cornells, who are benefactors to the human family. We have come to the time when religion and the Gospels are in danger of being destroyed in practical life by the agitation which makes the so-called different classes of society antagonize and revile each other."

MR. DIXON TALKS OF MR. BRYAN.

Says that He Is Preaching the "Reign of a Fool's Paradise."

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., spoke in the Academy of Music yesterday on "Sectionalism: The Drift Toward Anarchy." He reviewed at length the many utterances of Mr. Bryan.

"The man who seeks to set up the industry of one part, of one section, against the industry of another section of this Commonwealth strikes a blow at both," declared Mr. Dixon.

"The East, the West, the North, and the South are mutually dependent and interdependent," said he. Undoubtedly there were grievances to be righted and wrongs to be atoned for, but the real, grievous wrongs were in the East, not in the West or the South, for in the East there is starving, want, and penury, while the West, as compared to it, was a land of luxury and plenty. It would be better should the West and South make a contribution toward the East than to upbraid it.

Mr. Bryan had been preaching the reign of a fool's paradise, and had been seeking to turn to Nation back from its onward march toward progress.

MINISTERS SHOULD AVOID POLITICS.

So Says Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder, a Lutheran Preacher.

Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder, pastor of the Lutheran church in Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, alluding to politics in his evening discourse, said:

"Ministers cannot draw the Church into the mire of politics, and the Church must not be held responsible for their errors or worse. To the extent that ministers enter the political domain they are simply not of the Church, which as a whole has ever eschewed political questions.

"Her motto has been our Lord's words: 'My kingdom is not of this world.' The minister who gives to wounded, inquiring spirits resorting to God's house the stone of politics for the Bread of Life, incurs the guilt of the blood of souls. No political preaching is ever heard in Lutheran pulpits the world over. The Gospel there is alone the staple of preaching."

Satan in American Politics.

Dr. J. O. Wilson, preaching in St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Seventy-sixth Street, last night on "Satan in Politics," said that the Chicago platform was a "product of perdition," because it advised the breaking of "Thou shalt not steal." He called the platform revolutionary and immoral. "To array the South against the North," said he, "the poor man against the rich, labor against capital, ignorance against culture, the masses against the classes, is clearly the work of the devil."

Dr. MacArthur on Keane's Removal.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, speaking in Calvary Baptist Church last night on "American and European Affairs," said that the deposition of Bishop Keane from the Rectorship of the Washington University was the result of a Jesuitical intrigue using the German element as an influence. The American party in the Roman Catholic Church had been rebuked.

The Ministry of Hard Times.

Dr. Madison C. Peters talked of "The Ministry of Hard Times" in the Bloomingdale Church last night. He concluded the lessons that he thought the period taught by saying: "As men begin to clip the wings of fowls when they fly too high or too far, even so does God by the ministry of the hard times teach us that we must not glory too much in material prosperity."

PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.

First Meeting of the Season in Cooper Union Yesterday.

The gray arches of Cooper Union echoed with melody yesterday afternoon. The People's Choral Union and Singing Classes held the first meeting of their fifth year there.

From 3 o'clock, when the Advanced Singing Class met, until 6, when the Choral Union adjourned, there was a succession of scales, chords, rounds, part songs, and anthems sung with good spirit by over 1,000 voices.

The People's Choral Union and the People's Singing Classes were inaugurated four years ago by Frank Damrosch. It was Mr. Damrosch's intention at that time, as he said, "to teach every one who desires to learn to read music from notes, with the ultimate aim to form a grand people's chorus that would be able to sing the greatest works of the greatest masters." With the exception of the services of Mr. Damrosch and his assistants, the organization is in no sense a charitable affair. The cost of each lesson to a member is 10 cents, which pays the hall rent, and for music and sundries.

The success of this movement has been genuine from the start. There are now, in addition to the classes in Cooper Union, six elementary classes conducted in different parts of the city.

The number now enrolled in all the classes is about 2,000. The number under the personal direction of Mr. Damrosch is about 1,200.

The pupils of the Advanced Class study the elements of harmony, four-part choruses, and cantatas. At the end of the second year all members in good standing are admitted to the Choral Union itself.

At the meeting yesterday the Advanced Class was reviewed by Mr. Damrosch in some of the elementary work and concluded with singing the "Kaiser March" of Wagner. The Choral Union rendered the "Glory to God in Nature," by Beethoven, and "Ring Out, Wild Bells," of Leopold Damrosch.

SHE TRIED TO BE A VAGRANT.

But She Changed Her Mind When She Saw What It Meant.

Patrolman Hannon of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station had a little old woman before Magistrate Flammer, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday. Hannon said that she had come into the precinct house about midnight and stated that she wished to be locked up on a charge of vagrancy, so that the Court would commit her to Blackwell's Island. She had no friends, and now she had no home, since the family for whom she had worked as a housekeeper had turned her off as physically unfit to do their work any longer.

Sergt. Mott and Officer Hannon had both tried to dissuade the woman from her desire, but she was steadfast. They had shown her a genuine vagrant, who was brought in about the same time, telling her that that was a specimen of the people who inhabited the Island. And she had only shrugged her shoulders. She had even declined the comforts of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, where there was a matron. So they had locked her in a cell, and here she was.

The Magistrate heard this story with official impatience. The woman saw the real vagrant of the night before sentenced to the island. It was too much for her. She held up her hands and entreated the Magistrate not to pass sentence upon her. She did not wish to go to the island now. If he would only release her she would never bother the police again.

"Discharged," replied the Magistrate, laconically. And the little old woman, whose name was Mary Lynch, went out of the courtroom and away.

ASTOR ART TREASURES SAVED.

The Gallery Menaced by a Blazing Awning.

An awning over the raised skylight of the picture gallery in John Jacob Astor's mansion, 840 Fifth Avenue, was set on fire at 8 o'clock yesterday morning by sparks from chimneys, and for a few minutes threatened the destruction of many famous oil paintings, and, perhaps, more serious loss.

The furnaces in the Astor mansion were started early yesterday morning for the first time this Autumn. Accumulations of soot in the chimneys taking fire were blown about the roof and ignited the awning, which was drawn like a curtain over the skylight.

There is a galvanized iron shelter above a perforated ventilator extending the length of the skylight, and a high wind was forcing the blaze through this ventilator into the gallery itself, where so many highly inflammable treasures of art are hung.

The draught was so strong that the pictures would soon have been ablaze had not servants in the house of Daniel T. Worden, just across the street, at 4 East Sixty-fourth Street, appealed to a policeman who was patrolling Fifth Avenue.

The servants of Mr. Astor were warned, and, with the assistance of the butler and the coachman, who handed up pails of water through the scuttle in the roof, the policeman extinguished the fire, so that it was not necessary to summon fire apparatus. None of the Astor family knew there had been a fire until it was out.

The shade of the skylight was almost entirely burned away, and several panes of the heavy glass were cracked by the heat.

FATHER MATHEW'S BIRTHDAY.

Memory of the Apostle of Temperance Honored at St. Paul's.

The anniversary of the birthday of Father Mathew, the Irish Apostle of Temperance, which fell on Saturday, was celebrated last night at the Church of the Paulist Fathers, Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue. In the exercises Catholic temperance organizations not directly connected with St. Paul's participated.

The exercises included congregational singing of temperance songs, arranged to National airs, and addresses by Mgr. Mooney, Vicar General of the diocese, and Father Doyle, who is in charge of the temperance work of the diocese.

Mgr. Mooney's address was on the subject of Father Mathew's work in its relation to this city. He briefly reviewed the life of the great temperance advocate and showed where the application of his principles should be made in temperance work here.

There were about 4,000 persons present at the service. They included, in addition to the regular congregation, the St. Paul's Guild, the Veronica League, the St. Paul's Guild of Harlem, the societies of St. Rose of Lima, St. James, St. Monica, and St. Brigid.

TUG FRANKLIN BROWN SUNK.

Singular Accident Due to Falling Tide and Broad Rail.

The tug Franklin Brown, undergoing repairs at Heiperhausen's shops, foot of Rivington Street, was sunk yesterday morning in a peculiar manner, and a deckhand barely escaped with his life.

The tug has a very broad projecting rail, and this had edged over a string of the pier to which she was moored. When the tide fell the further rail settled, canting the deck, while the one on the pier side retained its position over the stringpiece. Water began flowing in over the lower rail, and the tug gradually filled. The deckhand, John Ericksen, asleep in his bunk in the deckhouse, was awakened by the inrushing water and got out and ashore just as the upper rail ran off the stringpiece, and the tug settled down into twenty feet of water, leaving only her smokestack above the surface.

The boat belongs to Brown & Fleming, dredging contractors. The Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company will raise the craft.

RAINES BARS WIDE OPEN

TRUE OF BROOKLYN ON SUNDAY, DR. FUNK AVERS.

Indignation Meeting of the Brooklyn Prohibition League—Report of the Society Says that the Law Has Had a Chance and Has Failed to Limit Whisky Selling—Drinks Sold Without Phantom Sandwiches—Saloons Named and Located.

An indignation meeting under the management of the Brooklyn Prohibition League, to protest against the "Raines Hotel Infamy," attracted a crowd of men and women to Jackson Hall, 515 Fulton Street, yesterday afternoon.

Dr. I. K. Funk presided and announced that the league was organized originally to fight the open violation of the old liquor law. "We kept that fight up," he said, "as long as the law was on the statute books. When the Raines law went into effect, we suspended operations, because we wanted to give it a chance. We have done that. In the meantime we have kept our eyes open.

"As a result of our observations our league has had to resume its work. This is the first meeting we have had since last Spring, and we are here to protest against the fearful traffic in liquor, which is carried on in our city on Sunday under cover of this—" Here Dr. Funk exhibited a well-dried sandwich. "We are here also to protest against the Raines law as the most gigantic scheme to protect the liquor traffic that has ever been made."

A report was read which said that more crime existed under the present law than ever before. In March, the last month under the old law, the average number of arrests on Sunday for drunkenness in Brooklyn was 64. In September the number was 79. This fact set the league to investigating. The result of some police work on the part of the agents of the league was set forth.

It was asserted that liquor is sold in Raines law hotels on Sunday without the pretense of a sandwich accompaniment, and the name and exact location of these hotels was given. Liquor is sold on Sunday in saloons where there is no sign of a hotel or club license, it declared, and mentioned the places where this is done.

In one saloon with a hotel license fifteen men bought beer, and one sandwich did service for all. In most of the hotels, which were styled "fake" hotels, the agents bought liquor without the formality of purchasing a sandwich, and the locations of these places were given. One hotel was named where there were 100 men drinking with a woman.

"Was there only one woman with those 100 men?" asked a woman in the audience.

"That's all," the agent replied.

"Then I'm very well satisfied," she said.

Dr. Funk then read a report showing that investigations in other cities of the State revealed similar conditions. The saloon, Dr. Funk said, was stronger and more deadly than ever before. He would rather have no law than the Raines law.

Freeborn G. Smith, who was in the audience, here asked if it could be proved by statistics that one single Raines law hotel had been used as a disorderly house.

"We are gathering facts," replied Dr. Funk. "I surmise—"

"Surmises won't answer," said Mr. Smith.

"We are investigating this matter carefully," Dr. Funk said.

Volney B. Cushing of Maine made a speech, in which he said:

"High license is the worst form of special legislation as applied to the liquor business, because it consolidates it. It is bad because it is believed to be remedial, and entices good men to its support. However high the license fee, there are always men able and willing to pay for it. High license is a revenue measure, and corrupts the conscience of a people."

FOUR MEN IN PERIL.

Were Sleeping on a Top Floor When Surrounded by Flames.

Four men who were sleeping in Max Goldstein's tailor shop, on the top floor of a five-story building at 94 Henry Street, had a narrow escape from being burned to death in a fire that broke out there at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The men, whose names are Moses Packer, Abraham Pattenson, Hyman Magulien, and John Jonaff, were employed by Goldstein and lodged in the shop. They were awakened by the flames bursting into their room from the floor below, which is occupied by Guttman & Harris, manufacturers of children's clothing.

Packer, who was the first to awake, found the room so full of smoke that he could not breathe. He groped to his friends, and after awakening them, opened one of the windows. This made the smoke and small flames that were rolling through the crevices near the door burst in in such volumes that the piles of clothing in the room were soon burning.

The men were entirely shut off from the stairs and sought the fire-escapes on the front of the building. Jonaff was so overcome by the smoke that his companions had to carry him to the fire-escape. The men then made the descent to the pavement without much difficulty.

An alarm sent out by a policeman brought the firemen around in a hurry, and the flames were kept from spreading to the lower part of the building. The damage caused was $1,000 to the building and about the same amount to the tailoring firms. The building is owned by Mrs. M. Munch of Keyport, N. J. The cause of the fire is unknown. Guttman & Harris are insured for $300. Goldstein was not insured.

A Ballet Dancer Sent Home.

Mary Gallagher, nineteen years old, a ballet dancer, was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in Yorkville Court yesterday on complaint of her father, John Gallagher, a stonecutter of 411 West Fifty-third Street. Gallagher, who is a widower, procured a warrant for his daughter in July last. He charged that she was incorrigible and persisted in going upon the stage rather than stay at home and keep house, as he desired. The girl told the Magistrate that she could not live with her father, as he was a crank, but when told the only alternative was to be sent to the House of the Good Shepherd she decided to go home.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The souvenirs to be presented to the audience in the Academy of Music to-night, in memory of the fiftieth performance of "Under the Polar Star," are elaborate match safes, with a representation of the ice-bound polar vessel, after her wreck, on the cover. Leo Dietrichstein, who has been playing Rabon, the scientist, is no longer a member of the company. His part will be played to-night by Manager Brady, and on Wednesday evening George Marion, the comedian, will assume it permanently.

—The Biograph will be exhibited for the first time to-night at the Olympia Music Hall. Its two special pictures will be one of the Empire State Express traveling at its highest rate of speed, and another of Major McKinley walking on the lawn of his house at Canton, Ohio. Vice Presidential candidate Hobart and all the members of the Republican National Committee will, it is expected, occupy boxes.

—The Manuscript Society has tendered a reception to Mme. Teresa Carreno, the pianiste. Rudolph Aronson, her manager, has accepted the compliment for her, and the date has been fixed for Jan. 6, at the third private meeting of the society for this season.

—M. Marix Loexensohn, the 'cellist, who is to arrive here early in December, has been selected as a soloist at a grand orchestral concert to be given in honor of Vieuxtemps, the Belgian violinist, on Oct. 28, in Verviers.

—Miss Edith Crane, the Trilby of the company that has just returned from Australia, will be leading woman for Maurice Barrymore when "Roaring Dick & Co." opens at Palmer's in November.

—The Liliputians are to give a professional matinée before the close of their engagement at the Star Theatre. It will probably take place on Thursday of next week.

B. Altman & Co.

Autumn Styles of Trimmed Millinery.

3d Floor.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel one day recently stood three persons who commanded more attention than all the other strollers on this well-trodden thoroughfare from morn till night. One was a woman in tight-fitting bloomers of gray material. She weighed at least 200 pounds, and her snow-white hair, tightly knotted beneath a jaunty derby, labeled her more than sweet sixteen. No. 2 was a youth at least 6 feet 3 inches in height in knickerbockers. He was very thin and beardless. The third was attired like a sister of some religious order, but she could not have been a nun, albeit she wore nun's veiling, for she loitered with the cycling youth and laughed at passers-by. "Who are they?" asked a gentleman of the officer on post at the crossing.

"Advertising mejums!" he replied.

"Advertising wha-at?"

"Me-ji-ums! They are pre-amble-ating show cases for a dhry goods house. See! And he escorted a dainty soubrette across to Fifth Avenue.

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There are more unemployed actors on the Rialto now than there have been since last May. They have come from various retreats to seek employment, and from companies that have already disbanded because of the prevailing depression. Probably no class of people in the country are stancher "sound-money men" than the actors, who know the situation and comprehend the campaign issue better than any man in Tammany Hall. There are good stump orators among them. The National Committee might do worse than employ them.

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There is a man on Broadway every afternoon, rain or shine, who recalls the lamented Alfred Jingle of Pickwickian epoch. He is known by strollers as the "Duke." Why, when, or how he came by this sobriquet none now living can tell. He is a singular personality with his weedy beard and hair of iron gray; his well-brushed, threadbare body coat and tight-fitting trousers and buff gaiters; his stock and "stand-up collar," well-worn beaver, and cotton gloves. He is thin and cadaverous, and lounges leisurely up Broadway about 2 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Nobody knows his name or domicile. Occupation he may or may not have. Those who have followed him have never "treed him." So he remains a mystery. The legend is that he is a deposed or exiled Prince from Central Europe, but as he never vouchsafes reply to any query or greeting, his nationality remains a secret. By common repute, however, he is "the Juke," and is so styled by hackman, "shiner," and policeman. Latterly his step has grown more leisurely, his garments more threadbare. He must be very old, for he has walked thus for years, seen so often as to be no novelty.

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A stuttering man told a friend of his yesterday that very frequently he had to walk from the top to the ground floor of the tallest office buildings. By the time he was able to say "Down!" the elevator was usually four or five floors below him.

***

The greatest annoyance that the busy crowds that use the elevated railroads mornings have to contend with is that caused by women who wear very long skirts and insist on going up or down the stairways at a snail's pace, allowing their skirts to drag after them. If they could hear all of the mutterings of the men who are compelled to walk behind them they would perhaps wish they wore bicycle skirts and could go up and down stairs six steps at a time.

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The current political campaign is furnishing certain cigar stores with advertising materal. A Broadway dealer displays in his window a large cabinet of cigars, which he values at $50, and which he offers as a prize to the person guessing most correctly the number of Electors secured by each Presidential candidate. Smaller prizes are offered for a limited number of the next nearest guesses. The would-be owner of that cabinet, however, must purchase at least 25 cents' worth of goods before he is allowed to guess. At another store, on a cross-town street, a big placard announces that a box of fifty cigars and one Mexican dollar will be sold for one dollar in United States money.

***

There is a conductor on the Broadway cable cars who is called "the Baron" by his confréres because of his extraordinary resemblance to Bismarck's son's pictures published from time to time in periodicals. He is a stately looking fellow, with an aristocratic mien, and his uniform lends dignity to his general appearance, albeit the badge of humble service. Lately the boys have been "spreading the news" about him, and have circulated a report along the line to the effect that "the Baron" is really a "nobleman who has gone wrong," like the Pirates of Penzance. This has attracted attention to the conductor, who is invariably pointed out by somebody between Forty-second and Twenty-third Streets as an aristocrat exiled by the Kaiser for some peccadillo which was regarded as a mortal offense when the act of an officer of the Emperor's favorite regiment of hussars. In consequence "the Baron" has been stared at a great deal within the past week, and yesterday a gentleman well known as an Imperial lounger stood on the rear platform and asked the noble incog. how he liked railroading. Imagine the querist's astonishment when "the Baron" replied thus:

"Faith, thin, I think railroadin' bates the divil for thrying a man's timper. I've been a hotel porther, bootblack, and a stable hand, an' thought I was in hard luck, but I never fell up ag'in' anything to aiqual a sthreet car conducthor's thrials. Wan year at railroadin' is great thrainin' for the police force. Thransfers for Thirty-fourth Sthreet!"

***

At the corner of Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue every afternoon and evening a gang of youngsters between the ages of ten and fifteen, of both sexes, assemble to waylay the unsuspecting passerby who may present a suitable opportunity for assault. These young thugs line both sides of the street down to Second Avenue and wage war like the Parthians or North American Indians. The hapless pedestrian who is eligible as "quarry" turns down Fourteenth Street from the avenue unhappily ignorant of impending evil and passes the outposts of the skirmishers, who open the ball by knocking a hat off or a bundle out of the victim's hands. Then follow a series of onslaughts which provoke laughter rather than friendly interference, and make the persecuted frantic as well as ridiculous. Bystanders do not interfere lest they shall subject themselves to attack also, and the police are "out of sight," because the harriers never operate until the patrol is at the other end of the beat. And this goes on all the evening, to the discomfort of casual wayfarers and the delight of the boys and girls, who dwell in the block of tenements, the hallways and yards of which are the retreats and ambushes of the depredators, who are known in this region as "Tammany Hall mosquitoes."

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be dissemminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Policeman Smith of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday John J. Harrigan of 384 Ninth Avenue whom he had arrested Saturday on a charge of assault preferred by his sister Florence Harrigan of the same address. Smith said that on Saturday afternoon he was called into the Harrigan home and found the prisoner beating his sister with a long club. Martin J.